

# BARROLL

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

1554-1910

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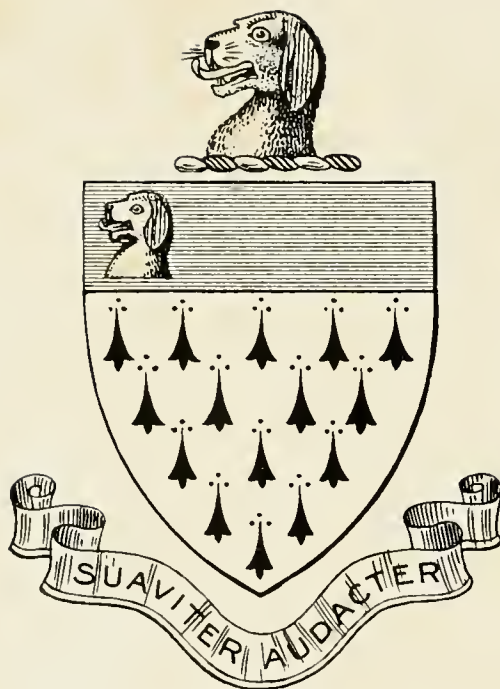












BARROLL ARMS

# BARROLL

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA  
1554-1910

COMPILED BY  
HOPE H. BARROLL  
OF CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

---

JOHN H. SAUMENIG & CO.  
BALTIMORE

1910



1225193

TO MY SON

LEWIN WETHERED BARROLL

*To whose coöperation we are indebted  
for the English illustrations ob-  
tained by him while visiting  
these places in 1907*

THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY  
DEDICATED





## PREFACE

This book seeks to trace the descendants in America of REV. WILLIAM BARROLL, of Hereford, England, who, after he was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1757, was ordained a priest in the Church of England in 1759. In 1760 he was invited by his uncle, Rev. Hugh Jones, then 90 years of age, who himself held the degrees of A. B. and A. M., from Oxford University, and who was then the venerable rector of North Sassafras Parish, in Cecil County, Md., to come to Maryland and succeed him in his rectorship. The young clergyman, at that time 26 years of age, reached Maryland in the year 1760. He succeeded his uncle as rector and a year later intermarried with Ann Williamson. From this union have descended the Barrolls here enumerated and now living in America.

The English-Welsh ancestry of Rev. William Barroll, which is an ancient and honorable one, his descendants have requested the writer, who for many years has been interested in the matter, to compile and trace; this has been done in the following pages.

HOPE H. BARROLL.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., NOVEMBER 16, 1910.



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## THE BARROLL FAMILY IN ENGLAND

This account of the family history is taken from copies of wills and records of the Probate Registry and Diocesan Court of Hereford; from the Consistory Court of the Deanery of Hereford; from the grants in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Hereford; from records of the family in Rochester in Kent County and Isleworth, Middlesex, where the spelling of the name was BARRELL; from various books hereinafter referred to; and from the family records from 1760 when REV. WILLIAM BARROLL came to America. Frequent references are made to books and copies of wills, deeds, monuments, etc., and there may seem to be needless repetition of such references, but this is done because all statements relating to family history and pedigrees are valueless unless each fact as stated can be verified.

\* \* \*

The county of Hereford, in the west of England, on the border of Wales, adjoins Shropshire on the north, Worcestershire on the northeast and east, Gloucestershire on the southeast, Monmouthshire on the southwest, and Brecknockshire and Radnorshire, both in Wales, on the west and northwest. The hills of Malvern constitute a kind of natural boundary on the east and the Hatterell (Black) mountains present a formidable barrier on the west.

The county comprises 221 parishes, in 11 hundreds; two boroughs, Leominster and Woebley; and five market towns, Ross, Ledbury, Kingston, Bromyard and Pembridge. The Parishes of Byford, Canon Frome and Allensmore are in the Hundreds of Grimsworth, Radlow and Webtree respectively.

A glance at the map will show that Kent is the extreme southeasterly county of England, and the city of Rochester is in its northern part, on the Medway, within 28 miles southeast of London. The cathedral is a Norman structure, built about 1075. A number of monuments and mural tablets erected in the cathe-



dral to the memory of various members of this family, because of their curious interest, are hereafter, with their translations, given at length.

\* \* \*

The name was spelt, as disclosed by various records "BARROLL," "BARRELL" and "BARREL."

The REV. WILLIAM BARROLL who came to Maryland in 1760, was immediately descended from the BARROLLS of Herefordshire. Two branches of the family appear from Edmondson to have been resident at Rochester, in Kent.

"Joseph Edmondson's Heraldry,"<sup>1</sup> was the accepted authority on heraldry in England in the eighteenth century. Edmondson gives the following in his "Alphabet of Arms":

"BARRELL (Rochester, in Kent), *Erm. on a chief az. three talbots heads ar.*

"BARREL (Herefordshire), *Erm. on a chief az. one talbot's head in the dexter point, coupéd ar. and eared gu.—Crest a talbot's head coupéd ar. eared gu.*

"BARREL (Rochester, in Kent), *Erm. on a chief sa. three talbots heads erased of the first.*"

In "The Heraldry of Herefordshire," by George Strong, the arms are given thus:

"BARROLL, of Braun's Hill, or Bunshill, Mansell Lacy (Visit 1634) *Erm. on a chief Az. three talbots' heads coupéd Arg. ears gul.*"<sup>2</sup>

In "The Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire," we find the most important resident families connected with Byford were those of Gomond and Barroll. A brief pedigree of the Barrolls of Byford and Bunshill was entered in the visitation of 1634, James Barroll, son of James, being then the heir. He was the gallant defender of Canon Frome against the Scottish Army."<sup>3</sup> This book contains an interesting picture of "Byford Court," the manorial house, a handsome stone residence of considerable antiquity, but remodelled in Jacobean times. There is some good panelling within the house and the mullioned windows are of bold design.

Perhaps as good a glimpse of the present Byford, Allensmore,

<sup>1</sup> London, 1780, Vol. II.

<sup>2</sup> London, 1848, page 26.

<sup>3</sup> By C. J. Robinson, London, 1872, page 58.

Hereford and the country surrounding, can be gotten in a letter from Lewin Wethered Barroll, as in any other manner, save by a personal visit. For this reason it is quoted at some length.

*“ Hereford, England, September 11, 1907.*

The run over to this place on the train was through as beautiful a country as I have ever seen. I can understand why an Englishman is always an Englishman, although he may be buried in Indian jungles all his life his heart remains at home. The natural beauty of the country is one of the principal causes of Britain's greatness. It is like one huge garden. Much wheat is standing still uncut, and the huge fields of hops are filled with pickers gathering the harvest. We passed through a mighty tunnel under the Malvern Hills which rivalled those of Switzerland for length, smell, suffocation and general misery. These hills are really small mountains, and, from the amount of coal stored near by, it must be a great mining center. Then we passed through a more rolling country with distant mountains visible on nearly every side, and large herds of Hereford cattle grazing peacefully, their long horns, stocky red bodies making a pleasant picture on the green meadows.

The cathedral here is beautiful. I searched it thoroughly with the sexton and a book of the monuments, but with all my efforts could find only two stones to the Barroll family. One of these has been removed to the Chapel House yard where it lies almost buried under huge blocks of sandstone and a flower garden. The other is in the Bishop's cloister. I have snapped them together with a good view of the cathedral, it was very hard to get owing to the smallness of the lens of my camera. There is a "Barroll St." here and I have photographed the marker, with much trouble and personal peril, having to perch myself on the top of a ten-foot spiked fence with a thoroughly displeased bull-dog on one side and a protesting and puffing cop on the other, who, with great difficulty, I persuaded not to place me in an asylum. To-day has been the great market day. I do wish that Mr. Robinson could have seen the sheep, hogs and cattle raised here. One bullock I snapped sold for 21 guineas. The Welsh predominate and resemble the Irish. They felt greatly honored at my interest, and, mistaking me for a stock-buying capitalist, wished me to purchase a whole flotilla of sheep, but I wisely desisted.

The country around here, with the exception of the neighborhood of the Hudson and Sassafras, is certainly the most picturesque on earth. I took an early train this morning to Moorhampton Station which lies about four miles from Byford. The country became more and more hilly as we approached my destination. Nearly every meadow we passed had six or eight pheasants sitting about, too fat to move much; and large flocks of plovers floated through the air, finally lighting on some attractive spot as lightly as the down which covers them. Doves, with an urgent engagement in the next woods, whistled by like bullets and an occasional wood pigeon, like those of the Champs Elysees, cooed, drowsily, from some immense oak. The walk over to Byford was through a country that I would like to import, if I could do so conveniently and free of duty. I walked for a long way along a hillside. Below me, to the right, stretched a fertile valley, groves of oaks, chestnuts and pines surrounded the many attractive little farm houses, and far to the westward, on the other side, rose a range of blue hazy mountains.

There was lacking that haughty grandeur of the Alps, that impassive cold rigidity of our Rockies. They were more human, sensitive looking mountains, with their verdant covering and gently sloping foothills. I passed a great many pheasants in the adjoining fields, they were as tame as chickens and would, I imagine, furnish about as good sport.

Partridges and rabbits are very plentiful in the markets here. I took several pictures on the way over, and on arriving at Byford Court, immediately walked up and made myself known to the Edwards family, who are now occupying the house. Mrs. Edwards, whom I first met, was a grand dame, and when I explained who I was and that to see this place was one of my principal reasons for coming to England, she first showed me over the church which stands near the house. They then took me all through the mansion, explained everything to me and finally, when, in the course of my tour, I reached the dining room, they placed before me some milk and cider which seems to be the specialty of the country. They were all very much interested in our place Byford-on-the-Chester, and I found from your record I could give them much information concerning their own, with which they were visibly pleased.

The old central part of the house has evidently been there



since Saxon times. What they now use for a living room formed the ancient dining hall. There are plain traces of the dias at one end of the room on which, as you remember, the lord was wont to eat while his followers fed on the large table lower down. The ceiling in this room has been lathed and plastered, but in the other rooms, the ceilings of ponderous oak rafters, beautifully stained, are much like those of the Cluny Museum in Paris.

The old dining room had the same ceiling formerly, even in the memory of one of the oldest inhabitants, so I was told. Of course, there have been many alterations, some, I dare say, not altogether improving. The house is now composed of three portions, besides a green house in the rear. The people, I gathered, are farmers and very prosperous from the size and number of their outbuildings.

The grounds and gardens surrounding the place, though not so extensive, are well kept up, and on the lawn is the inevitable croquet set.

The church has been completely renovated and all the old monuments removed. It has been whitewashed and generally improved. I searched everywhere, in the church, throughout all the adjoining yards, an apple orchard and in the graveyard and could find one family monument to Thos. Barroll, who died in 1795. This I carefully photographed together with the church and several views of the house. I walked over eight miles, but the country was so beautiful that it scarcely seemed like two.

*September 13, 1907.*

Yesterday I took an early train out to Tram Inn Station, and rode over to Hungerstone. There is a simple, unpretentious little chapel here, with no interior monuments or exterior graveyard. So I proceeded to Allensmore. In the graveyard there, after long and careful search, I located two stones both of which I photographed and copied the inscriptions. One of them, I was told by a very ancient relic, who seemed to be a major domo for the cemetery, was the oldest stone in the yard. Both were spelled Barroll and I was most gratefully thankful to find some of my ancestors who knew how to spell their names, as nothing irritates me so much as *Witherell* or *Barrill*. In the church there were two large tablets to Barrells, both of which I photographed and copied. The church was very difficult to secure but I took it in sections.

The surrounding country is not nearly so striking as that near Byford. The people of the entire county are extremely hospitable, and several times I narrowly escaped from their cider."

The views on the opposite page of Byford Court are from photographs which were taken in September, 1907, representing it as it was at that time. In the central part of the house, the mullioned windows mentioned by Robinson can be seen, and also the ancient Saxon doorway, which forms an attractive entrance.

A closer view of this quaintly arched doorway shows on the shield above the door the arms of the Gomonds, into whose possession the estate passed from the Barrolls. On either side are two shields, from which all traces of heraldic bearings have been removed, but on which were formerly the arms of the Barrolls.<sup>4</sup>

The photograph of the monument to Thomas Barroll in Byford churchyard, and of a portion of Byford church gives the location of the tomb in a corner of the yard. The inscription on this monument, which cannot be deciphered from the larger photograph of it is as follows:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Barroll, of Byford Court. He died March 15, 1795, aged 43.

With patience to the last he did submit,  
And murmured not at what the Lord thought fit.  
With a Christian's courage he did resign  
His soul to God at his appointed time."

In his account of the parish of Allensmore, Robinson says, "at Hungerstone, a branch of the Barrolls of Byford, were resident until the beginning of the present century, and several monuments to their memory are to be seen in the church and churchyard." Allensmore lies about four miles south of Hereford.

Byford is a manor of 793 acres and is one of the parishes of Herefordshire. It is intersected by the river Wye, the portion detached by the river is about 100 acres, lying some five miles north of the city of Hereford. Adjoining it are the parishes of Mansel Gamage, Monington-on-the-Wye, Bridge Sollers, and Preston. Buiford or Byford, is an Anglo-Saxon term for "a

<sup>4</sup> Robinson's Mansions, etc., supra, page 58.

<sup>5</sup> Idem, page 6.

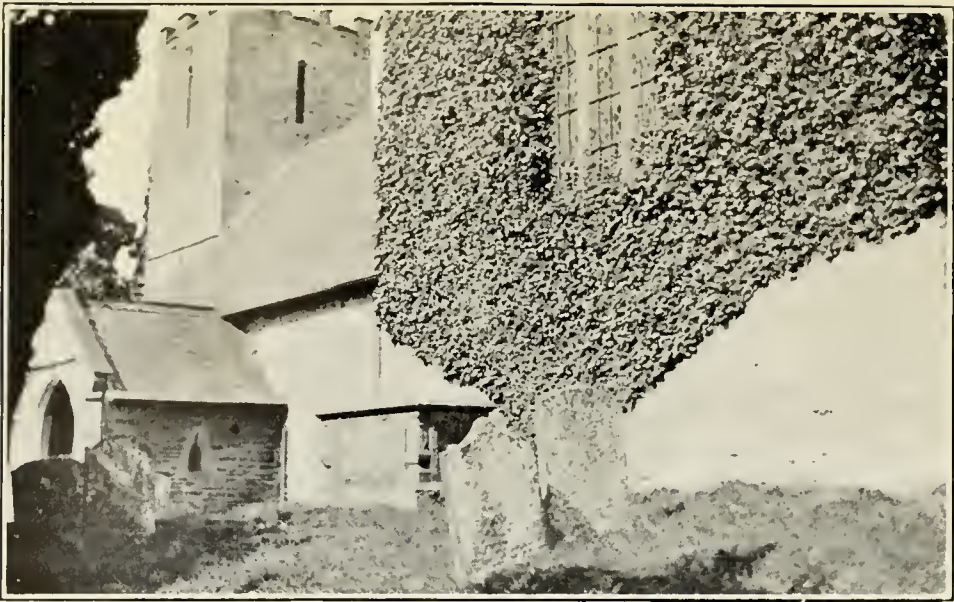


BYFORD COURT



OLD SAXON DOORWAY, ENTRANCE TO BYFORD COURT

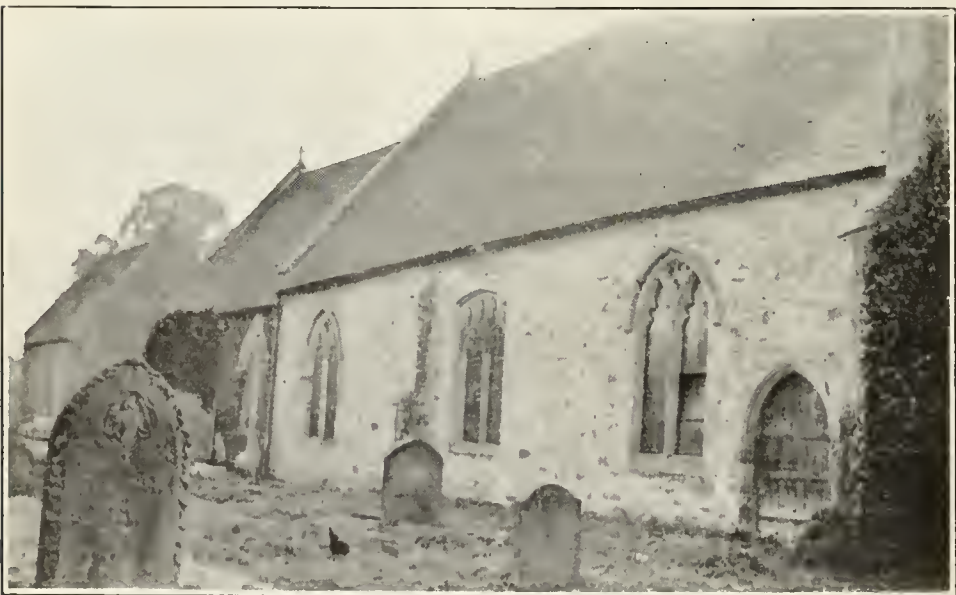




BYFORD CHURCH, SHOWING LOCATION OF MONUMENT TO  
THOMAS BARROLL



MONUMENT TO THOMAS BARROLL IN BYFORD CHURCHYARD



ALLENSMORE CHURCH

village near a fordable stream." At the conquest the manor of Buiford or Byford was taken from Ailward, a free Saxon, and given to Roger de Laci. On the banishment of Roger de Laci, Byford was granted to his brother Walter, and the manor became appurtenant to the honor of Weobley. A full account of the transfers of the manor may be found in Cooke's Duncumb's Hereford.\*

The church (dedicated to St. John Baptist) is an ancient building of the transition period, consisting of a chancel, nave, south aisle with lady chapel, a north aisle and a tower holding three bells. The north wall contains an interesting window of early English work and one of the Norman period. The church goods in 1553 consisted of a silver chalice and paten of ten ounces, and three bells.

On a stone tablet in the chancel, south wall, are arms: *Gu., a fess arg. between 3 talbots' heads erased of the last impaling gu. on a fess vair between 3 mullets arg.*

There are many copies of wills and records of the administration of estates of families of "Barrells" in Herefordshire, which have been obtained together with those of the family who used the spelling of "Barroll."

The oldest record with the "Barrell" or "Barrel" spelling, yet discovered, is Robert Barrell who graduated at Oxford in 1600.

One in the least acquainted with the rules of heraldry, will at once perceive from the similarity of the arms, as given above by Edmondson and by Strong, and from the monuments in Rochester Cathedral (*infra*), that the families in Hereford and Kent were nearly allied and connected. The arms entered by Gilbert Barrell in the visitation of Middlesex in 1663 (*infra*) of the Barrells of Isleworth, are nearly identical with those exemplified to James Barroll at the visitation of Hereford in 1634. Naturally inquiries have been more closely confined to that branch of the family seated in Herefordshire. At the same time, it will be perceived, much interesting information has been gleaned as to the other branches.

The various members of the family using the spelling "BARROLL," the earliest records disclose, held lands in the parishes

\* Vol. IV, pages 63, 64, etc.



of Allensmore, Byford, Mansel Lacy, Much Dewchurch, Leominster, Llanwarne and others in the city of Hereford.

The first reference which enables one to identify the ancestors of the Barrolls of Buneshill and Byford, mentioned by James Barroll when he entered the pedigree in the visitation of 1634, is in an abstract from an old will in the Hereford District Probate Registry, at the bottom of the abstract, William Earle, probate clerk, writes, "Nearly half of the above will has been worn away."

The abstract is as follows:

(1). 1554 "Robert Barroll."

"I bequeath unto the parysse of Llwarne."

"Thomas my sone."

"Alys my wife."

"My two sones Richard and Robert."

"My lands in Moche Dewchurch," "The Sayyd farme";—executors were his sons, Richard and Robert and Ri—— Green.

His overseers were John Johns, Thomas Johns and ——.

Thomas Barroll, mentioned in this will left no sons. By his will dated May 11, 1580, he describes himself as "Thomas Barroll of Rosse in the Citie and dioces of Hereford." He mentions his "eldest daughter Isolde," "Margery Pitstowe," "my daughter Anne," "daughter Maryan," "Margery my wyf" whom he nominates as his executrix. All efforts to ascertain anything about Richard have failed. The other son Robert Barroll, left five sons as appears by his will quoted below:

(2). ROBERT BARROLL of Hongeston (Allensmore) County of Hereford.

(Will dated the 3d April, 1580).

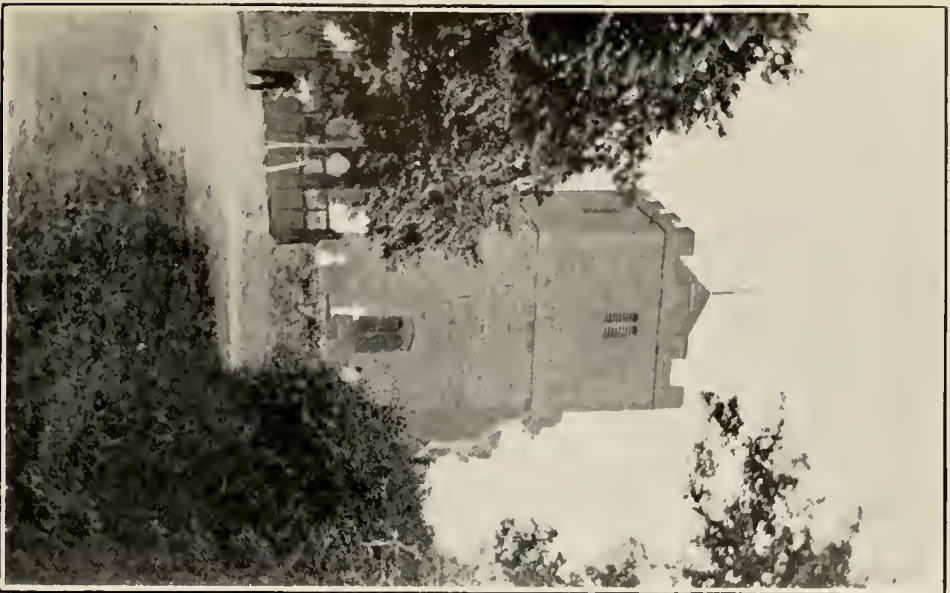
In his will he mentions his sons Wylllyam, Rychard, Harrye, John and Thomas Barroll.

His wife Maulde. His daughters Anne and Joyce.

His Mayde, Catheryn.

His lands in Hongeston, Leominster, the house or tenements that Davythe Probarte dwelleth in and all lands and leases "lsewhere within the Countie of Hereford."

Lands, tenements and leases in the Parish of Allensmore, and in "Shepiner Fylde," part of Hampton's Meadowe and the Chauntrye lands.



BYFORD CHURCH, ENGLAND



MONUMENT TO JOSEPH BARROLL,  
ALLENSMORE CHURCHYARD





His Overseers, Thomas Grene and Edmonde Hunte.

Maulde my wife Executrix.

Bequests to the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to the Vicare of Allensmore "for my tythes and oblations forgotten, each XII pounds."

The following quaint provision is here copied at length:

"My wyll ys that yf Wylliam my sone wyll not order, use and behave hym sylfe towards his Mother in all manner of his doyngs and busynes from hensforthe coutyouselye, reverentelye, daillye and as yt becomythe an honest younge man to use and behave hym selfe towards his Mother at the inspection and oversight of William Scudamore then I wyll that the said Wylliam Scudamore after monycon and warneyng to the sayde Wylliam to be given of his misbyhavor shall give and dustrybute suche legacye and legacyes as I have herein bequeathed to the sayde Wylliam amongst the rest of my children that then shal be lyveynges." "Witynesses Thomas Beale, Thomas Ryrryche, David Proberte and manye others."

"No entry was made as to proof of this will, or of testator's death."

While it is easy to trace with certainty the history of Robert's three sons, William, Richard and John mentioned in the foregoing will, it has been impossible to learn anything of Thomas his fifth son, beyond the fact that he jointly with his brother William, owned "Bunshill," *infra*.

Harrye or Henry Barroll, the son of Robert Barroll, of Hongeston, moved to London and had a son Savage Barrell (as the name was there spelt) whose grandson became Lieut. General William Barrell in the English army. The following letter was received in reply to an inquiry addressed to the War Office in London for the record of this officer:  
7353/B/1584.

*"War Office, London, S. W., 12th July, 1897.*

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, asking for information concerning the antecedents, etc., of Lieutenant-General William Barrell, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to enclose herewith an extract from the 'Historical Record of the Fourth, or the King's Own, Regiment of

Foot,' containing information concerning this officer, but I am to add that there are no records in this department concerning the antecedents of officers who served at such an early period.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
G. Lawson."

The extract enclosed was as follows:

*" Extract from the Historical Records of the 4th Regiment of Foot.*

WILLIAM BARRELL.

*Appointed 8th August, 1734.*

This officer entered the army in the reign of William III; he obtained the rank of captain in 1698, and his distinguished conduct in the wars of Queen Anne was rewarded with the brevet rank of colonel on the 1st of January, 1707. In 1715 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the twenty-eighth foot; in 1727 he was appointed brigadier-general; in 1730 he was removed to the twenty-second regiment, and in 1734 to the King's Own. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of major-general; in 1739 to that of lieutenant-general; and he was also appointed governor of Pendennis Castle. He died on the 9th of August, 1749."

In the Gentleman's Magazine are constant references to General Barrell. In 1731 he was then brigadier-general and his regiment was stationed in Ireland.<sup>7</sup> In 1733 the Earl of Strathmore was made a captain in his regiment which was then at Minorca.<sup>8</sup> In 1735 his promotion as major-general is announced<sup>9</sup> and in July, 1739,<sup>10</sup> is given his promotion as lieutenant-general. The appointment of Lieutenant Higginson (who married his great niece mentioned in his will) to his regiment is noted in Vol. XIX.<sup>11</sup> The following notice of his death appears in the same volume:

" August 9, 1749, William Barrell, Esq.; lieutenant-general, governor of Pendennis Castle, and colonel of the King's Own

<sup>7</sup> Gent. Mag., Vol. I, pages 129, 310.

<sup>8</sup> Idem, Vol. III, page 608.

<sup>9</sup> Idem, Vol. V, page 738.

<sup>10</sup> Idem, Vol. IX, page 384.

<sup>11</sup> Idem, Vol. XIX, page 93.

Regiment of Foot; he served with great honour above 50 years.'"<sup>12</sup>

General James Wolfe, who was killed before Quebec in 1759, received his military training under General Barrell, and served under him and not in the regiment of General Wolfe (as generally understood), in the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, with the rank of captain. His promotion to the rank of major, from General Barrell's regiment, is found in the same volume.<sup>13</sup>

In the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, General Barrell's regiment took a conspicuous and gallant part and saved the day at Culloden. The following interesting accounts are taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1746.<sup>14</sup> They show that in spite of his old age the courage and spirit of the general and of his men were of the same stuff as when they served together in Flanders many years before under Marlborough. The following "Order of Battle at Falkirk," is taken from the same volume:<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup> *Idem*, Vol. XIX, page 380.

<sup>13</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. XIX, page 45. Also in *Wolfe's Life* by Robert Wright (London, 1864).

<sup>14</sup> *Idem*, Vol. XVI, pages 8, 27, 41, 240.

<sup>15</sup> *Idem*, Vol. XVI, page 8.

## ORDER OF BATTLE OF FALKIRK-MUIR.

<p>REBEL ARMY.</p>									
<p>Ld. Jn. Drummond's with the French, 500.</p>									
<p>Frasers under Lovat, 400.</p>									
<p>Clinney, 400.</p>									
<p>Locheil, 900.</p>									
<p>Glenbucket and Appin, 500.</p>									
<p>Glengary, 2 Bat., 900.</p>									
<p>Glanronnald, 400.</p>									
<p>Keppoch, 450.</p>									
<p>Ld. Nairn's &amp;c., 700.</p>									
<p>Farguarson &amp;c., 700.</p>									
<p>Ld. Lewis Gordon, 900.</p>									
<p>Cavalry, 500. Ld's Elchoe Pitsligo's horse. Kilmarmock's dragons. The Young Pretender's Guards.</p>									
<p>Ogilvie &amp;c., 1000.</p>									
<p>Athol men under Ld. Geo. Murray, 1000.</p>									
<p>Foot.</p>									
<p>Dragoons.</p>									
<p>Legonier. Price. Royal. Pultney. Cholmondeley. Wolf's. Hamilton. Cobham. Legonier. Kings ARMY.</p>									
<p>Battreau. Barrell. Fleming. Monro. Blakeney.</p>									
<p>Reserve: Howard's old Buffs.</p>									
<p>Reserve: Glasgow militia.</p>									



There is also an extended account of the battle, from which the following is taken, dated January 17, 1745. After giving the disposition of the various regiments it proceeds: "When all was formed, and our first line within 100 yards of the rebels, orders were given for the lines to advance, and a body of dragoons to attack them sword in hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the same, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of Barrell and Ligonier, under the command of Brigadier Cholmondeley, which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilst this was transacting, a body of the foot, by the care of Major-General Huske, formed at some distance in the rear of these two regiments, which the rebels seeing, durst not advance, and about the same time Brigadier Mordaunt rallied the scattered battalions into their several corps in which he was greatly assisted by the officers, and pretty near formed them."<sup>10</sup>

We find this vivid description of the battle in "A letter from a private soldier of Barrell's regiment at Edinburgh, dated January 19, 1746. The attack was begun with our three regiments of dragoons, who broke through the enemy, and behaved like bold fellows, and afterwards rallied again; ——'s regiment, being the left of our front line, fired on the rebels, but it being one of the most turbulent rainy days I ever knew, one-fourth of our pieces missed fire, which caused ——'s regiment to give ground, the rebels having ten to one the advantage over us, the wind and rain being in their backs. At the running away of ——'s regiment, like a catching infection, the whole front followed, and likewise the rear, not one regiment being left in the field but ours. The R—— being in the right of the front ran before they were engaged; we marched up, and took their ground, and maintained it in spite of the rebels; one party of them came running upon us, and fired, but at too great a distance, and did us but little harm; they threw away their guns, being their usual way of fighting, and advanced sword in hand; we gave them a volley of shot, and kept a reserve, which caused them to halt and shake their swords at us; we gave them three

<sup>10</sup> Gent. Mag., Vol. XVI, page 27.

huzzas and another volley, which caused them to run; we pursued them and took some few prisoners.”<sup>17</sup>

In the account of the battle of Culloden, a diagram of the position of the different regiments is also given. It relates that Barrell's regiment sustained the full force of the attack and acquitted itself gallantly. After an artillery fire the rebels, “turned their whole force to the left; and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on Barrell's and Monro's regiments, where they attempted to flank the King's front line; but Wolf's regiment advancing entirely defeated their design.”<sup>18</sup>

For bravery on the field of battle, General Barrell received his appointment as lieutenant in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, and this appointment carried with it the rank of captain. He served as adjutant at the battle of Blenheim.

“First Regiment of Foot Guards, 1698, William Barrell to be lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel John Seymour, and to rank as captain, dated Kens. 27 March.” In a foot-note taken from Military Entry Books is this, “1st lieutenant of the Guards in 1702. Served as adjutant at Blenheim. Captain, January 5, 1705. Lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1707. Colonel of the regiment now known as the 28th Foot, September 27, 1715. Brigadier-general in 1727. Transferred to the 22d Regiment of Foot, August 25, 1730. Colonel of the 4th Foot, August 8, 1734. Major-general in 1735. Lieutenant-general in 1739 and governor of Pendennis Castle. D. August 8, 1749. Bd. in Westminster Abbey where there is a monument to his memory.”<sup>19</sup>

The following interesting account of the life, services and will of General Barrell is taken from Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, Deaths, etc.:

“Lieutenant-General William Barrell in East Cloister. His monument describes him as of an ancient Herefordshire family, governor of Pendennis Castle and colonel of the King's Own Regiment of Foot, and with having served his country with great honour, upwards of fifty years, being engaged in most of the memorable actions and sieges in Flanders and Germany during the whole of Queen Anne's wars. He attained the rank

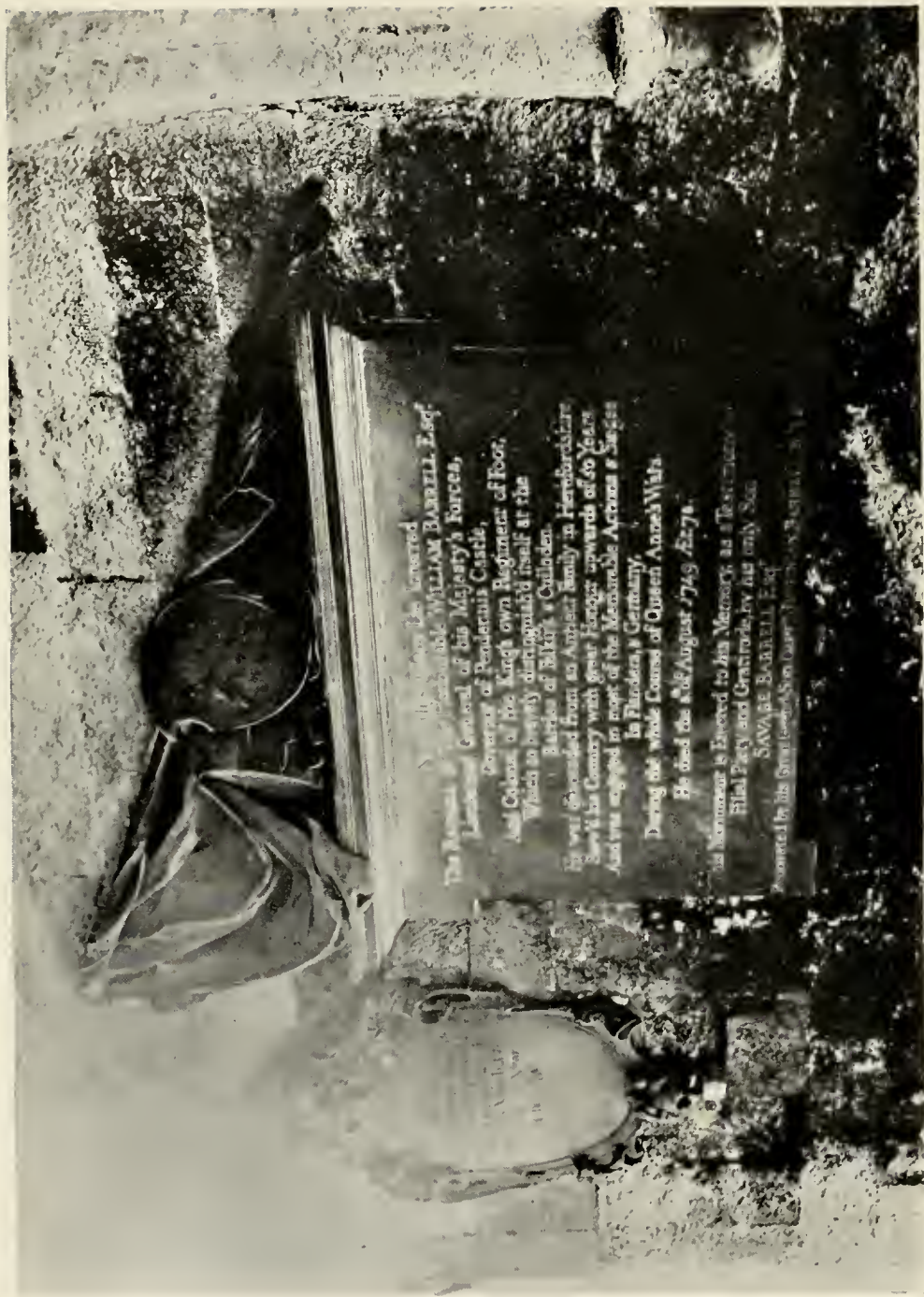
<sup>17</sup> Gent. Mag., Vol. XVI, page 41.

<sup>18</sup> Idem, Vol. XVI, page 241.

<sup>19</sup> English Army Lists and Common Registers 1661-1714, Vol. IV, by Charles Dalton, London, page 203.







MONUMENT TO LT.-GEN'L WILLIAM BARROLL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



of lieutenant-general July 2, 1739. The monument erected by his only son and executor, Savage Barrell, Esq., was renovated in 1855 by his great grandson, Captain Justinian Barrell, R. N. He died according to the funeral book, August 8, aged seventy-seven. His will, dated May 15, 1739, with codicils April 5, 1743, and May 9, 1746, was proved August 10, 1749, by his said son Savage, residuary legatee. To his wife Mary he left the use of his houses in York Buildings and in Croydon County Surrey, and an annuity of 200 pounds for life giving her 400 pounds by his first codicil. To his daughter Ann, unmarried, at the date of his will, and then aged about twenty-one, he gave the dividends of 3400 pounds South Sea Capital Stock, but in the first codicil stated that she had married Captain Charles Rainsford and gave her 600 pounds, and in the second codicil 1000 pounds more. His other bequests were to his niece Anne Forster and her husband Richard Forster, and their children William and Anne, his god-children. The latter, as stated in the first codicil, having married Joseph Higginson, lieutenant and quartermaster in his regiment, he gave her 500 pounds.<sup>20</sup>

Below is a copy of the monument to General Barrell, the inscription on same, reads as follows:

“ NEAR THIS PLACE LIE INTERRED  
 THE REMAINS OF THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM BARRELL, ESQ.  
 LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,  
 GOVERNOR OF PENDENNIS CASTLE,  
 AND COLONEL OF THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT OF FOOT,  
 WHICH SO BRAVELY DISTINGUISH'D ITSELF AT THE  
 BATTLES OF FALKIRK AND CULLODEN,  
 HE WAS DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT FAMILY IN HEREFORDSHIRE,  
 SERV'D HIS COUNTRY WITH GREAT HONOUR UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS,  
 AND WAS ENGAGED IN MOST OF THE MEMORABLE ACTIONS AND SIEGES  
 IN FLANDERS, AND GERMANY,  
 DURING THE WHOLE COURSE OF QUEEN ANNE'S WARS.  
 HE DIED THE 8TH. OF AUGUST 1749 AET. 78.  
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY AS A TESTIMONY OF  
 FILIAL PIETY AND GRATITUDE, BY HIS ONLY SON  
 SAVAGE BARRELL, ESQ.  
 RENOVATED BY HIS GREAT GRAND SON CAPT. JUSTINIAN BARRELL,  
 R. N. 1855 ”

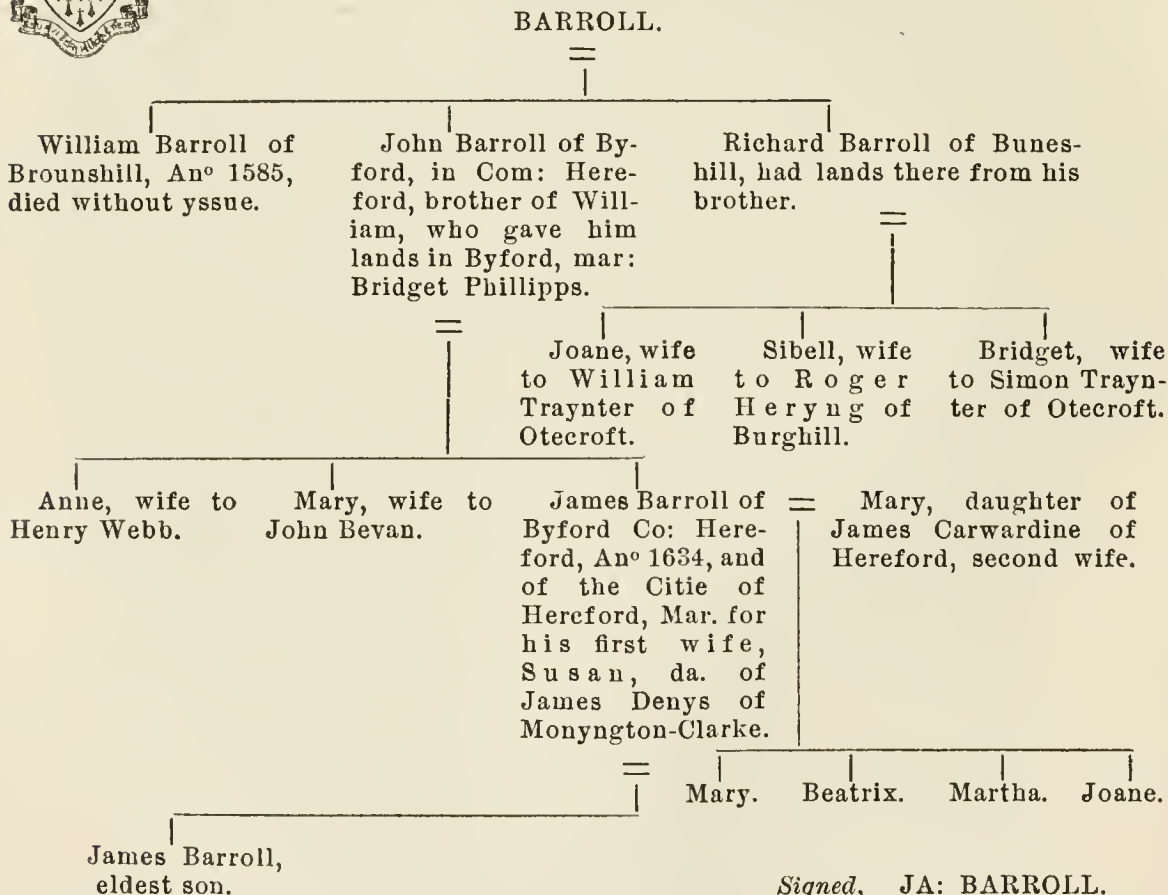
<sup>20</sup> Marriage Register in Westminster Abbey by J. L. Chester, 1876.

WILLIAM BARROLL OF BROUNSHILL, the eldest son of Robert is the one to whom and to whose heirs, Cooke, Clarienceaux Herald, exemplified the arms as entered in the Heralds College, in 1585 Ao. 27 Eliz. This pedigree and the arms given below were "Extracted from the Herald's visitation of the county of Hereford made in the year 1634, now remaining in the College of Arms, London, by me: George W. Marshall, Herald's College Rouge Croix." 3d May, 1898.<sup>21</sup>

The pedigree referred to as entered in that visitation is as follows:



tres Pattents Pr. Clar: Cooke  
exemplified to William Barroll of Brounshill in Com: Hereford  
and to his heires dated 1585 An<sup>o</sup> 27 Eliz:—



It will be observed these arms were not first granted to the family in 1585, but were "exemplified," i. e., attested or certi-

<sup>21</sup> A copy of these entries can be secured by any member of the family who will write to "The Herald's College, London, Eng."

fied as correct, upon the visitation of the Herald Cooke who in that year visited Herefordshire. The arms were evidently borne before that date, for if they had not been, they would have been entered as granted "on that date."

From this pedigree it will appear that William Barroll, for whose guidance his father in his will laid down, with so much concern, certain rules of conduct, was known as "William Barroll of Brounshill, and died without yssue." He gave to his brother, Richard Barroll, his lands in Buneshill (variously called "Boneshill," "Brounshill," "Braunshill," "Bunshill" and "Buneshill"). It is well, perhaps, here to state all that is known of this Richard Barroll of "Bunshill" (who it will appear left no male issue), and of the final disposition of the lands in "Bunshill," which name, as is Byford, was used originally to distinguish the two branches of the family, one from the other.

Boneshill, or Buneshill is a subordinate manor (225 acres), a detached portion of the parish lying between Kenchester and the Wye River, and intersected by the principal road between Hereford and Hay.

"Buneshill, according to Domesday, belonged to a free Saxon named Godrick, and was given to Prince Griffin, son of Mariadoc. In 1554 the lessee was John Waters, who in 1571 sold his interest to Thomas (this is doubtless Thomas in will of Robert Barroll)<sup>22</sup> and William Barroll, and the heirs of the latter. Richard Barroll, lessee, died in 1600, leaving a widow with three daughters co-heiresses; (1) Joanna, married William Traunter; (2) Bridget, married Simon Traunter; (3) Sybel, married Richard Smyth. Francis, son of Simon, inherited the property. William Barroll, only son of Richard, died *vita patris coelebs*. Simon Traunter, son of Francis, clerk of peace for the county, held Bunshill, and died 1699. William Traunter, his only son, died *vita patris* 1691, at Oatcroft, leaving a son, Simon, and a widow, Ann, daughter of Edmond Thomas of Michael Church, who remarried Mr. Thomas Duppa, son of Sir Thomas Duppa, and was buried at Mansell.

Simon Traunter, Junior, died in Hereford, 1714, *sine prole*. Bunshill was purchased by the Duke of Chandos, and sold to the governors of Guy's Hospital, the present proprietors."<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup>Ante, page 19.

<sup>23</sup>Cooke's Duncumb's Hereford, Vol. IV, pages 127-128.



In the chancel of St. Michael's Church, Mansel Lacy Parish, is a marble tablet, with an interesting Latin epitaph (given at length by Duncumb), to William Traunter, graduate of Wadham College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, son of Simon Traunter, Gent., and his wife Margaret, who died 14th January, 1691. On the east wall are tablets to "Simon Traunter of Buneshill, in this parish, Gent. June 24, 1699 aet. 65. Simon Traunter, Esq., late of Bunshill, 15 March, 1713/14.

Ann, wife of Thomas Duppa, Esq., formerly wife of William Traunter, Gent., May 1, 1710 aet. 43."<sup>24</sup>

In "The Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire," this account of Bunshill is given:

"Bunshill, a detached portion of the parish (Mansell Lacy) belonging to Guy's Hospital, was the property of Richard Barroll of Byford, in the seventeenth century. He left three daughters and co-heiresses, the eldest of whom had Bunshill and married William Traunter of Oatcroft. Her second husband was Thomas Duppa, son of Sir Thomas Duppa, Gent., usher to James II. Bunshill descended to Simon Traunter, whose only son pre-deceased his father and left no issue."<sup>25</sup>

"John Barroll of Byford," the other son of Robert Barroll is the one from whom the Barrolls in America are descended; and, as will appear by reference to the pedigree below, he acquired his lands in Byford from his brother William, who gave them to him as he had given the Bunshill lands to his brother Richard.

(3). JOHN BARROLL OF BYFORD, as shown in the foregoing pedigree and in his father, Robert Barroll's, will (*supra*) was the second son, to him William gave his lands in Byford. Upon the death of William, without issue, and of Richard without male issue, he appears to have been the sole male representative of the family, unless his uncle, Richard Barroll, mentioned in the will of 1554, may have left descendants. Walter, viscount of Hereford, lord of the honor of Weobley, granted in 1586 a farm called Martyns, subject to an annual quit rent to John Barroll and his heirs.<sup>26</sup>

John Barroll married Bridget Phillips. From the tablet in

<sup>24</sup> *Idem*, page 130.

<sup>25</sup> Robinson's *Mansions*, etc., page 197.

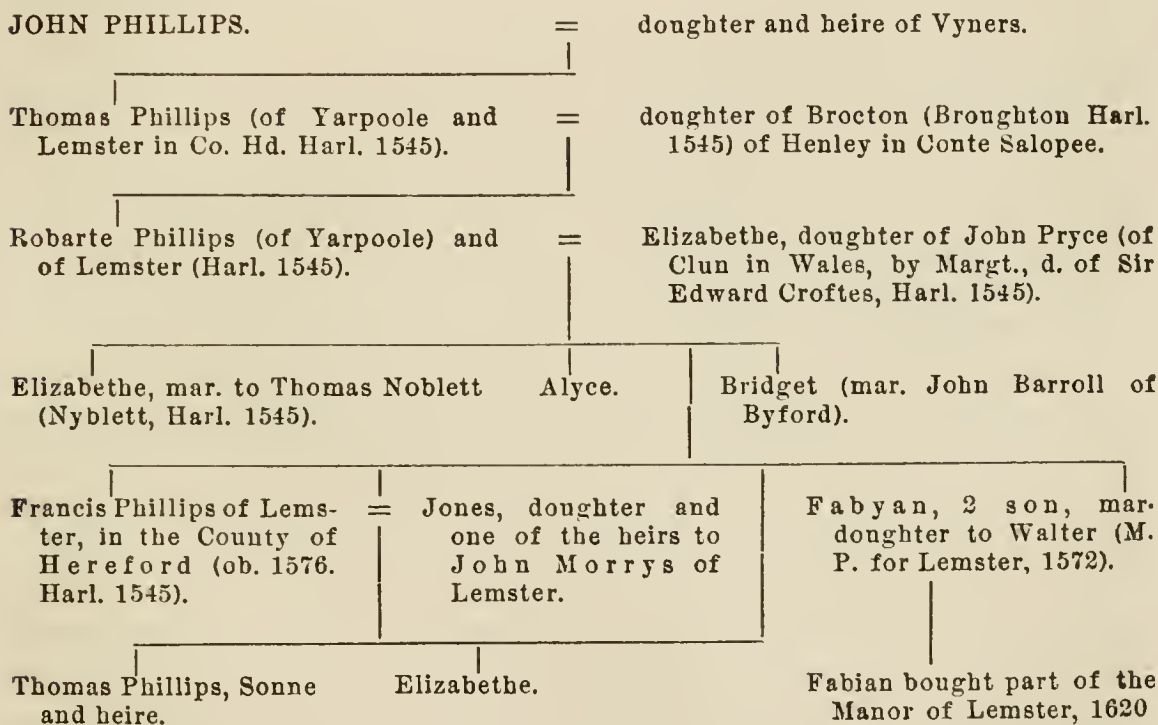
<sup>26</sup> Duncumb's *Hereford*, Vol. IV, page 65.

the south wall of St. John's church one learns she died in 1645.<sup>27</sup> Bridget Phillips was the daughter of Robarte Phillips of Yarpoole and Lemster and Elizabeth Pryce his wife. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Pryce of Clun in Wales, and her mother the daughter of Sir Edward Croftes. The Phillips' arms and pedigree are shown below as entered in the visitation of Herefordshire in 1569. (This visitation will be found in Peabody Library.)

VISITATION OF HEREFORDSHIRE, 1569, BY ROBERT COOKE, C, (page 57).

PHILLIPS (of Leominster R. 175) Harl. 615, ff. 50<sup>b</sup>, 51.

Arms:—Phillips. *Or on a chevron Gu. three eagles' heads erased arg. in the dexter chief a crescent.*



JOHN BARROLL and his wife BRIDGET PHILLIPS had two daughters, Anne Barroll, who married Henry Webb, and Mary Barroll, who married John Bevan; and one son, James Barroll. It has been impossible to ascertain whether either Anne or Mary left any descendants.

(4). JAMES BARROLL OF BYFORD, County Hereford Ao. 1634, and of the Citie of Hereford, married for his first wife, Susan, daughter of James Denys of Monyngton Clark; and for his second wife, Mary, daughter of James Carwardine of Hereford.

<sup>27</sup> Idem, page 69.

This James Carwardine was mayor of Hereford in 1628,<sup>28</sup> he held the manor of Huntlow in the parish of Preston-on-Wye. Arms: *Sa. a hand-in-bow in Bend, betw. two pheons ar. Crest a wolf passant ar. in his Mouth an arrow sa. embrued gu.*

By his second wife, Mary Carwardine, James Barroll had four daughters, Mary, Beatrix, Martha and Joane. Whether any of them left any descendants it has not been possible to learn.

James Denys, the father of Susan, James Barroll's first wife, was from Monyngton Clark in Gloucester County, which adjoins Hereford on the south. Arms, *Ar. on a bend engrailed betw. three leopards' heads az. jessant delis or a martlet of the field for difference.*

James Barroll and Susan Denys his first wife had a son James Barroll whom, in the visitation of 1634, he described as his "eldest son."

In 1639 James Barroll was mayor of Hereford.<sup>29</sup> In the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the King, a resolute and gallant officer, a colonel in the King's forces, and lost his life in the cause which he espoused. In "The Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire," the author spells his name as "Barnard," "Barnold." When Colonel Mynne, who was governor of the city of Hereford, on July 27, 1644, with 170 of his veterans was killed at the engagement at Redmarley, Colonel Barroll succeeded him as governor of Hereford and held it till the 10th of September, when he gave it up to Colonel Barnabas Scudamore. An interesting account of the concerns of the garrison under him is also given.<sup>30</sup>

In the following December Colonel Barroll was in command of a Royal Garrison in Radnorshire in Wales. This garrison was attacked by two independent bodies of Roundheads under the commands of Colonel Mytton and Sir Thomas Middleton. The following account is taken from Webb (*supra*):

"In Cwm Hir (the Long Valley) stood the remains of a religious house of the Cistercians, one of those which had suffered when Owain Glyndwr ravaged the monasteries that favored the usurpation of Henry IV. It had been converted into a fortress and was occupied by a royalist garrison under

<sup>28</sup> Price's Hereford, page 259.

<sup>29</sup> Price's "City of Hereford," Hereford, 1796, page 259.

<sup>30</sup> John Webb, London, 1872, Vol. II, pages 79-80.



Colonel Barroll, the same officer who commanded for a time at Hereford before the coming in of Scudamore, and was afterwards slain by the Scots at the storming of Canon Frome. The walls were strong, and the place well stored, and Barroll disdained their summons. But a storming party commenced the attack with such vigor that resistance was fruitless. Middleton and Mytton brought away prisoners, three captains of foot and horse, with several other officers, and 60 common soldiers; they captured 40 horses, 200 muskets and other arms with proportionate ammunition. This event crippled the authority of the Royalists in these parts.”<sup>31</sup> Colonel Barroll with a portion of his command cut his way through the attacking forces and made good his escape. In a foot-note an interesting account is given of a local tradition preserved at Llynbarried, near Nantmel, that Cromwell in person attacked and captured Cwm Hir. That he with a party of his men passed through the grounds of Llwynbarried on their way to Cwm Hir, the soldiers and their horses were refreshed under an aged tree, still known as “Cromwell’s Oak,” near which a pot of gold had been buried for security; the general himself dining in the house. The author does not think the tradition is a correct one and believes the attack and storming were made as above recited.

Early in the following year Colonel Barroll succeeded Colonel Norton as governor of Canon Frome, where he lost his life in July following. Canon Frome was one of those battlemented houses of the border counties with fosse and drawbridge, which, though weak against improved modes of attack, was a strongly fortified garrison and was so located on a commanding eminence that it had successfully resisted up to that time, many assaults which had been made upon it by Parliamentary forces. It belonged to Sir Richard Hopton who united his fortunes with those of Parliament, while his son Colonel Edward Hopton was an officer in the King’s forces. A family arrangement common in those times and one which in either issue of the cause could be used to their mutual advantage in preventing fines and confiscation of family estates.

Canon Frome was situated near the west side of the road which leads from Bromyard to Ledbury about six miles north

<sup>31</sup> Webb’s Civil War, Vol. II, page 134.

of the latter place and seven miles south of Bromyard. Bishop's Frome lies about four miles north of Canon Frome.

Its situation was such that it commanded the principal road from Hereford to Worcester and its strategic location was one of importance. "In April, 1645, shortly after Colonel Barroll assumed charge of Canon Frome, Colonel Massie, who was in command at Gloucester, left that place with 5000 troops and marched to Ledbury, with the intention as 'tis conceived to fall on a new garrison of his Majesties at Canon Frome, but Rupert surprised and defeated him at Ledbury before he could accomplish his object."

In July following, tidings of the advance of the Scottish army, under the Earl of Leven, overshadowed Herefordshire like an approaching thunder-cloud. They were stout and hardy warriors; their march was vigorous and swift. They entered Herefordshire from Worcestershire, on July 20, 1645, the main body halted at Tenbury, and a strong party under the Earl of Calender, David Lesley and Middleton pushed forward all that night and the next day to overtake the retreating royalist enemy, but in vain. "And then Canon Frome stood in their way, strong enough within its formidable moat to give trouble, and held by a resolute officer, who had once for a brief season governed Hereford, and whose loss of Abbey Cwn Hir would but make him more desperate now. Lord Calender viewed and summoned it. Barroll returned to the challenge of threat and extremity a determined answer that he would defend it to the last drop of his blood, and so it was. The Scots made sharp work of it; the assault was given, and the brave commander and 70 of his garrison were put to the sword. Only about 30 prisoners were taken." This first success of the Scots was received in London with lively satisfaction and Parliament voted Leven a jewel worth 500 pounds as a reward. Colonel Edward Harley was appointed governor of Canon Frome and he was shortly afterwards succeeded by a Scottish officer, Major Archbold, under whom the fort became a thorn in the side of the Royalists. A detailed and interesting account of the failure of the Royalists to re-capture this fort by means of the "Sow" an ingenious engine which they contrived with great labor, may be found in Webb's Memorials.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Webb's Civil War, Vol. II, pages 240-241.



The "*Moderate Intelligencer*" states that there were some 120 in the garrison, of whom about half were killed in the action; some 30 put to the sword that fled to safety and cried for "quarter"; the rest were saved by the coming in of Lord Calender elsewhere spoken of as a merciful commander. "The governor, Colonel Barroll, was buried at Ashperton, July 25, 1645. The church of Canon Frome was much dilapidated and the services probably suspended. There is no note of burials in the parish register. These records contain nothing like what might be expected after the number of the slain, either here or at Redmarley, where only 17 are entered. All ground is burial ground in time of war. They were doubtless interred upon the spot where they fell, without shroud or coffin, tears of friends, toll of bell, or funeral prayer. Peace be to their ashes; they lie unrecorded and unknown."

In a long and detailed account of the capture of Canon Frome by the Scottish army, the following is from the report of the Earl of Leven, dated at Ludbury, July 23, 1645.<sup>33</sup>

"Upon Saturday the army marched to *Temberry*, and stayed there on Sunday, being advertised that the enemy was about Bishop's Frome towards night. The Earl of Calender, Lieutenant-General Lesley and Major-General Middleton went out with a party of 4500. Horse, foot and dragoones they marched all that night, and Monday all day in pursuit after them, but the enemy still retreated before them. Upon Tuesday they came to Canon Frome, by which they intended only to have passed, but the Earl of Calender having viewed the place upon all quarters, sent summons to the governor, Colonel Barroll, to surrender it for the use of the King and Parliament he returned a verball answer by my Lords owne drummer, that the command of it was intrusted to him by his Majesty and that he would keep it for his use as long as he had a drop of blood in his body. Calender sent back the drummer, and desired he would return his answer in writing, which he did accordingly, the copy whereof is here inclosed: After receipt of his letter, the lieutenant-general having caused provide such necessaries as could be had in so short a time, gave order for storming the place. The graffes were about nine foot deep, and as broad, and in most places full of water. The works above the graffes were so high

<sup>33</sup> Webb's Memorials, Vol. II, page 378. Appendix.

that all the ladders we could get were too short; the enemy behaved themselves valourously, but it pleased the Lord to give our soldiers so much courage, that after a hot dispute they were beaten from their works, after which they fled to the house where they fought desperately, till a great part of them were killed. We lost about 16 and 24 are wounded; of the enemy were killed about 70. Colonel Barroll deadly wounded, Captain Briskoe, Captain Houke, and thirty others were taken prisoners. The general and committee hath written to know the Parliament's pleasure for a governor and garrison to be put in it, and until order be taken for that purpose, have put into it 120 foot and 20 horse.

The place hath been very hurtful to the country, and may be of good use now for their preservation. The enemy halted about Rosse, to which place our party is marched after them but they are now further retreated to Monmouth.

Your Lordships most humble Servant.

*Ludbury, the 23 July, 1645.'*

The answer enclosed was as follows:

"Sir.—You demand this house for the use of the King and Parliament; my commission is by the King alone, and if I may see a command under his Majesties hand, I shall with all Willingness obey it, until then I cannot give that accompt as is expected from me, nor will I resigne it upon any other condition so long as I have life. Only I rest,

Your Servant,  
James Barroll.

*Canon Frome, 22 July, 1645.*

For the Lord Calender."

Another account by Robinson of the defence of Canon Frome is in these words:

"The mansion house, re-built of brick in the last century, is interesting rather from its past association than its present appearance. Being an important out-post for Hereford, it was garrisoned during the Civil Wars on behalf of the King by Colonel Barroll and 120 men. For two years it resisted all attacks, but in July, 1645, the Earl of Leven and the Scottish army assaulted it, and after a fierce fight succeeded in capturing it. The governor, Captains Briscoe and Hewett and seventy of

the garrison were killed, and Sir Edward Harley entrusted with the place. Sir Barnabas Scudamore, after the successful termination of the siege of Hereford, made two attempts to regain Canon Frome for his Sovereign, but in spite of his daring ingenuity, was completely frustrated. The moat may still be traced, but all other vestiges of antiquity have passed away.”<sup>34</sup>

(5). Major JAMES BARROLL II, who is entered in the above pedigree as the “eldest son” of Colonel James Barroll, was his only son. His wife’s name was Susan, and he, like his father, was an officer, a major, in the King’s army.

While his father was in command of Canon Frome, Major Barroll attacked a Parliamentary force near Yatton Chapel, close to the border of Gloucestershire, capturing a strong position which the enemy occupied on a high hill. The locality from this fact was called “Barroll’s Hill” which name it bears to this day. (“Bacon’s County Map, Guide to Herefordshire.”)

“James Barroll, a major in the Royal army was with his troop in Oxford at the time of its surrender, and entitled to the benefit of the articles of war agreed to by Sir Thomas Fairfax. Although he afterwards took the national covenant and the negative oath he was compelled in 1646 to compound for his lands in Byford, and submit to a fine for his ‘delinquency in having been in arms against the Parliament.’ These lands were purchased by Thomas Gomond in 1659, and included in the Holly Farm.”<sup>35</sup>

Major James Barroll was under thirty years of age when the King’s forces surrendered at Oxford, and he did not long survive that event. By fines and confiscations such part of his own and his father’s estates as had not already been sacrificed in the royalist cause were swept away. And nothing but an honorable record was the reward of his sons for their father’s and grandfather’s loyalty.

James Barroll’s death occurred prior to 1652. For “Aubrey Smyth (2d son of Francis Smyth of Street, son of Richard Smyth of Credenhill) married Susan, widow of James Barroll, and in 1652 was occupier of considerable property in Byford. He was buried there 4th March, 1702.”<sup>36</sup> His monument is in

<sup>34</sup> Robinson’s Mansions, etc., supra, page 61.

<sup>35</sup> Cooke’s Duncumb, Vol. IV, 65.

<sup>36</sup> Robinson’s Mansions, etc., pages 58, 79 and 159.



Byford church. "North wall, and stone tablet. Arms: *On a mount vert a lion pass. regard or.* Aubrey Smyth, 1703, aet. 77."<sup>37</sup>

Major James Barroll left at the time of his death three infant sons, the younger John Barroll, died June, 1682, as per letters of administration.<sup>38</sup>

The next, Thomas Barroll, who never married so far as can be ascertained. He was born in 1645 and in 1711 became mayor of Hereford as had been his grandfather.<sup>39</sup> Thomas Barroll died in 1727 and the following inscription is copied from the stone which marks his grave:

"On a stone in Hereford cathedral is this inscription: "Here lyes the body of Thomas Barroll, gent. once Mayor of this City, who departed this life the 5th day of October, 1727, aged 82."<sup>40</sup>

Major James Barroll's oldest son was William Barroll.

(6). WILLIAM BARROLL I, eldest son of Major James Barroll married Mary ———, died in June 1698. By his will dated May 31, 1698, he mentions his eldest son "William Barroll" and his son "John Barroll." His daughters "Mary," "Anne," "Margaret" and "Elizabeth," the latter of whom was the wife of James Wilder. Also his wife "Mary Barroll." He was buried in the Bishop's chapel in Hereford cathedral, and the stone over his grave bears this inscription:

"Beneath this plate lieth the body of William Barroll of this City, who died June 3, 1698.

And of Mary, his wife, who died June 11, anno Domini, 1698."

(7). WILLIAM BARROLL II, the son mentioned in the foregoing will married Anne ———, and his last will dated 13th November, 1729, mentions his wife "Anne." His lands and tenements in

<sup>37</sup> Cooke's Duncumb, Vol. IV, page 69.

<sup>38</sup> Letter from William Earle, and abstract from "Probate Registry," ante, page 8.

<sup>39</sup> In Price's Hereford, page 260, in the list of the mayors of Hereford his name is spelt "Barrow."

<sup>40</sup> Havergal's Monumental Inscriptions in Hereford Cathedral, page 68. This is doubtless the stone spoken of by L. Wethered Barroll in his letter of September 11, 1907 (ante, page 3), as having been buried in the Chapel House yard under huge blocks of sandstone. But for the inscription copied in Havergal we would not have known of its existence nor could he have been identified with the Thomas "Barrow" in Price's.

the parishes of Allensmore and Much Dewchurch. His daughter "Mary Barroll" and his two youngest daughters "Margaret" and "Abigail." His sons "Francis Barroll," "Arnold Barroll," "James Barroll" and his eldest son "William Barroll," whom he names as his executor.

Francis, the son of William Barroll, named in the foregoing will, it will be observed had the same Christian name as the Francis Barrell in Rochester. Nothing is known of him beyond the fact that he is named as one of the testator's sons.

James, another son, is apparently one of the attesting witnesses to his brother Arnold's will (see *infra*), and was alive at the time it was written, namely, 20 January, 1767, beyond this there is no record.

Arnold Barroll, the other son, was mayor of Hereford in 1764.<sup>41</sup> Arnold had a son John, who was graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford University. "John Barroll, son of Arnold Barroll of Hereford (city) gentleman Brasenose College, Matric. 10 May, 1751, aged 18 B. A. 1755."<sup>42</sup>

The degree of M. A. was conferred upon John Barroll at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765. He took orders, was vicar of the parish of Bosbury in 1766, and subsequently was vicar of the parish of Walford, 1769-1810.

John Barroll was succeeded as vicar in 1810 by his nephew, John Beeston, who was a son of Eusebius Beeston and Elizabeth Barroll his wife, a daughter of Arnold Barroll, see Arnold Barroll's will dated 20th January, 1767, and "proved by John Barroll, clerk, the son, and sole executor, 20th May, 1768." This will was witnessed by James Barroll who was also witness to his brother, William Barroll's, will (*infra*).

On a stone in Hereford cathedral is the inscription, "In memory of John Barroll who died October 19, 1816, aged 84 years."<sup>43</sup>

(8). WILLIAM BARROLL III, mentioned in the preceding will, married Abigail Jones, daughter of John Jones of Llanwryne, Montgomeryshire in Wales, about 75 miles northwest of Hereford. She was the sister of Rev. Hugh Jones (*infra*). In his will WILLIAM BARROLL III is described as living in the parish of

<sup>41</sup> Price's Hereford, page 261.

<sup>42</sup> Foster's Graduates Oxoniensis.

<sup>43</sup> Cooke's Duncumb, Vol. III.

Saint John Baptist in the city of Hereford. He devised all his property in Hereford, in the parish of Allensmore, and elsewhere to his wife, whom he appointed his executrix. He died between May 2d, the date of his will, and May 27, 1754, the day of its probate. One of the witnesses to his will was his brother James Barroll mentioned in the preceding will of his father.

He left two sons, William, his eldest, and Richard, and two daughters, Abigail and Elizabeth. His wife Abigail Barroll left a will dated November 28, 1761.

In this she mentions her sons William Barroll and Richard Barroll, as well as her two daughters, Abigail and Elizabeth. She leaves her messuages, lands and tenements in the parish of Allensmore and her late husband's watch, chain and other things belonging to it to her son Richard; he as well as Elizabeth were at that time minors, she appointed as their guardians her brother Richard Jones and Arnold Russell. The residue of her estate she devised to her two daughters, declaring her son William, who at that time had gone to America, had already been given his share in her estate. Her will was proven, 20th February, 1768, "by the oaths of Abigail Shinn, formerly Barroll, now the wife of Benjamin Shinn, and Elizabeth Walker, formerly Barroll, now wife of Gerard Walker."

Elizabeth, her daughter, was buried at Hereford cathedral, and the following inscription was taken from the stone which covered her grave. "In the south cloister, fast decaying, made out with the greatest difficulty, February 14, 1861."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Walker, wife of Gerard Walker, and daughter of William and Abigail Barroll. She died April 1774, aged 31 years."<sup>45</sup>

Nothing has been learned of Abigail Shinn nor her husband, beyond the reference above quoted.

Richard Barroll, infant son, mentioned in Abigail Barroll's will, and married Anne ———, was born in 1746. He was buried in Hereford cathedral.

"On an oak plate in the cloister near Bishop's door. Immediately beneath on a white marble is this: To the Memory of Mr. Richard Barroll, late of this City, who died April 22d, 1810, aged 64 years, also of Mrs. Anne Barroll, his wife, who died June 24th 1812, aged 63 years."<sup>46</sup> They left five children:

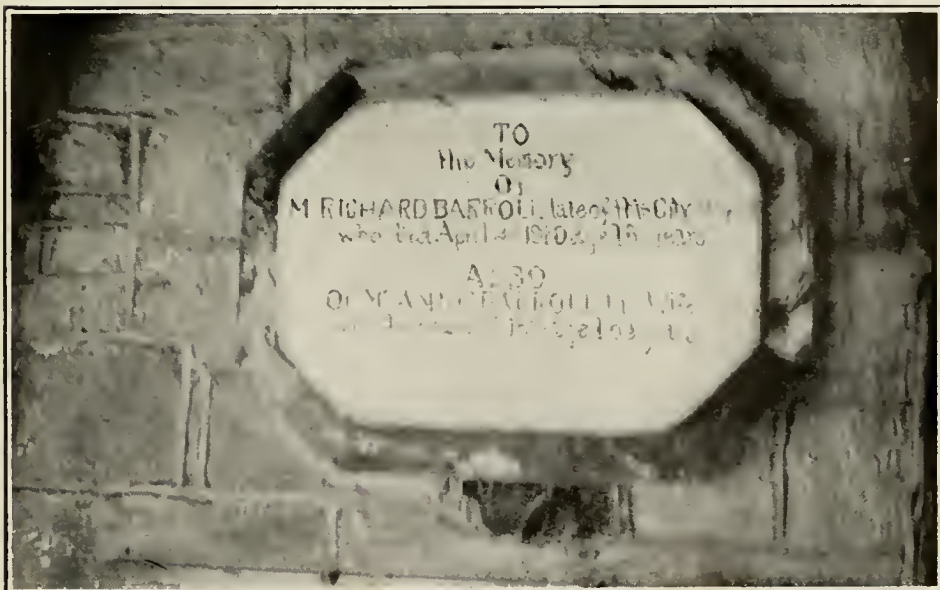
<sup>45</sup> See Havergal's Monumental Inscriptions in Hereford cathedral, page 70.

<sup>46</sup> Havergal's Monuments, etc., page 18.





HEREFORD CATHEDRAL



TABLET IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL





(1). Sarah Barroll, daughter of Richard and Anne Barroll, married Thomas Phipson and had issue. He served the office of low bailiff of Birmingham in 1811. Her husband was descended from the Ryland family of Bearley and Sherborne, and among the descendants will be found the above." Other children were (2) William, (3) Richard, (4) Elizabeth, and (5) Anne. Of these it has been possible to trace only the descendants of William Barroll, as follows:

(2). William Barroll, son of Richard held a commission as captain in the Herefordshire militia. He left issue a daughter Marianne, who died at a great age at Laugharne, Carmathenshire in 1887, and a son, William Barroll who died in the 41st year of his age, March 22, 1857, at Hamilton, Canada, West. In 1840 the latter married Emma, only surviving daughter of George Bosville Wentworth Stackpoole, Esq., of Laugharne, Carmathenshire, Wales.

Of this marriage were born, (1) William Stackpoole Barroll, who died at the age of 19 at Calcutta. (2) Eliza Barroll, who married Edward Rudyard Warner, he was a barrister practicing in India; not living. They had two sons, one in the P. & O. Co's service, the other in the Indian civil service; and two daughters, one married to a Mr. Cox in the Indian civil service and the other unmarried. (3) Dr. George William Barroll, who was a medical officer in the British Army. He has retired from the service and from the practice of his profession, and now resides at Ridgemount, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, England. In 1889 he married the second daughter of Edward Peacock, they have one son, William Stackpoole Barroll, now studying with the view to obtain an appointment in the admiralty.

ABIGAIL BARROLL, wife of WILLIAM BARROLL III, was a daughter of John Jones and sister of Rev. Hugh Jones. She was a native of Wales, having been born at Llanwryne, in Montgomery County, which lies on the eastern border of Wales adjoining county Salop. It was her brother, Hugh Jones, who wrote for his nephew, Rev. William Barroll to come to America and assume charge of North Sassafras Parish, Cecil Co., Md.

"HUGH JONES, son of John, of Llanwryne, county Montgomery, matriculated at All Soul's College, Oxford, 18th Novem-

ber, 1684, aged 16 B. A., March 23d, 1688-9.”<sup>48</sup> He came to America, after taking orders, and became one of the most oft-quoted clergymen in the early history of the church in this country. Perhaps the best account of the life of this interesting and venerable old clergyman will be found in the “Annals of the American Pulpit” by Wm. B. Sprague, in a “*Letter from the Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D., to Mr. Sprague*”:

“*Hugh Jones*

1696-1760

*From the Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D.*

*Baltimore Md., March 5, 1858.*

My Dear Sir.—The sources from which the facts embodied in the following sketch are drawn, are mostly indicated in the course of the narrative.

Those not mentioned are the records of North Sassafras Parish, and the family descendants of the Rev. Mr. Barroll, a nephew of Mr. Jones; and all entitled to the fullest confidence.

The first notice we find of Hugh Jones, in the history of Maryland, is in the year 1696, when he had just come into the province, with others, who came at the solicitation of Governor Nicholson. We then find him the incumbent of Christ Church Parish, in Calvert County. As the vestry's early records of this parish have been lost, nothing is known concerning him from that source. But from the records of the governor and council it appears that on the 3d of October, 1698, Mr. Jones, together with other clergymen of the province, then present at Annapolis, was requested by the governor to have a clergyman, charged with bigamy, before them, and to examine into the case and this they accordingly did. He remained at Annapolis for some time, and on the 25th preached before the general assembly, then in session, and quite to the acceptance at least of the governor; for in a message to the lower house, the next day after they heard him, he tells them that ‘according to Parliamentary usage they should have returned thanks to Mr. Jones, and the other clergymen who had officiated in their good sermons, and not have acted contrary to the good doctrines preached to them.’

Mr. Jones was no inattentive observer of things, while here,

<sup>48</sup> Foster's Oxoniensis.



and his observations he committed to writing, and sent them, with a general account of Maryland, to the Royal Society of London, by whom they were published, they were long afterwards republished in the 'Philadelphia Philosophical Transactions.'

In this account, among several other things worthy of note, is a description of Annapolis copied into Oldmixon's History of the Colonies in 1707, and frequently published in later years. He thus became widely known.

He continued in Calvert until 1702 or 1703, when, as appears from Anderson's Colonial Church History, he became Professor of Mathematics in the College of William and Mary (Va.), which college was established in 1693. He still filled this chair as late as 1717.

This appointment he no doubt owed to his friend, Governor Nicholson, who was at that time governor of Virginia and had removed the seat of government to that place.

Whether it was while he was professor in the college or not, he was at one time chaplain of the general assembly and lecturer in the parish of Williamsburg. Subsequently he was the minister at Jamestown, so celebrated in the annals of the Virginia colony.

In 1722, he had left Virginia; and it is not improbable that he paid a visit to England, for in 1724 he published in London a duodecimo volume of a hundred and fifty pages, the title of which is 'The present State of Virginia, and a short view of Maryland and North Carolina. By Rev. Hugh Jones, A. M., Chaplain to the Honorable Assembly, and lately Minister of Jamestown, Va.' He intended this volume, he tells his readers, as a sort of supplement to Stith's and Keith's History of Virginia, just as theirs was to that of the celebrated Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas Memory.

But, very shortly after the publication of his book, he returned to Virginia, and became the minister of St. Stephen's Parish in King and Queen County. This parish, however, he soon left, carrying with him the following highly gratifying letter, dated February 2, 1726. I insert it as showing something of the man, and the estimation in which he was then held. 'We, the subscribers principal inhabitants of St. Stephen's Parish, King and Queen County in Virginia, do hereby certify that the Rev. Mr.

Hugh Jones, whilst he was our minister, behaved himself so well as to merit and obtain the best of characters. For he not only instructed us in powerful doctrines and elevated our devotion by his fervent prayers and was most diligent in the discharge of the duties of his sacred functions, so as to give general satisfaction in all respects, but also gave us an extraordinary example in his sober life and edifying conversation. And we furthermore attest that he and his family, for their handsome, candid and familiar behaviors, and peaceable disposition and just dealings received the love, friendship and respect of all the neighborhood. And though at last, he met with opposition from a few, concerning the placing of the pulpit, which was the occasion of his leaving us, yet is the departure of him and his family universally lamented, even by his adversaries.

And we do in our conscience truly believe that out of one thousand and fifty titheables that are in our parish, there are not twenty that would vote against his continuance among us, nor that, upon occasion, would refuse to testify the truth hereof.

In witness of which, we have hereunto voluntarily put our hands. Robert Farrish, Thomas Clayton, Robert Polland, Nathaniel Davis, James Stevens, James Bagets and others.'

It is truly gratifying to find instances like this forming honorable exceptions to the character usually attributed to the old Virginia clergy.

We learn from this incidental testimony that Mr. Jones had a family and how they as well as himself were regarded by the principal inhabitants of the parish. But this is the only allusion to his family that I have been able to find.

With this character, after an absence of twenty-three or four years, he returned to Maryland, and became the incumbent of William and Mary Parish, in Charles County, distance some thirty or forty miles from the parish which he had just left.

William and Mary was a small parish in which, in order to sustain his family he was obliged to engage to some extent in instructing youth.

Consequently he did not regard it as a place of permanent settlement. After continuing there more than four years, he discontinued his connection with the parish, and the vestry then recorded on their books this testimonial, a copy of which was no doubt given to him: 'Whereas it is a laudable custom to



attest the truth, we, whose names are under written, do hereby certify that the Rev. Hugh Jones, who has been our minister near five years, has ever since his induction into this parish, lived a sober and exemplary life, discharging the duty of his function in all respects suitable to his profession and has always been well respected by his parishioners. Witness our hand this 22d day of June, 1730, Mark Penn, Robert Yates, John Howard, Edmund Ford, Richard Chashall, Barton Hungerford, vestrymen, and Notley Maddox, William Warden, church wardens.'

Mr. Jones does not appear to have given up his school for a year after this, and in the meanwhile he acted as curate to a clergyman in the neighboring parish.

About this time, the incumbent of North Sassafras Parish, Cecil County, having been suspended from the ministry for his misbehavior, the then governor of the province, a brother of Lord Baltimore, gave Mr. Jones the following letter to the vestry. I insert it, as showing not only the estimation in which he was held, but also somewhat the character of this Protestant governor.

*' September 25, 1731.*

Gentlemen.—I have this day received your representation relating to the want of a due ministerial dispensation of God's Holy Word and Sacraments within your parish, and shall not be wanting in my endeavors to answer your desire.

Mr. Jones, who for some years past, hath resided in Charles County, and hath from all obtained a good report of his life and conversation is desirous to remove to your parts, and he has had my promise, for some time past, of such removal as he should choose, and as I think it is but justice to give upon such occasions, the preference to such as have resided with a fair character amongst us before any stranger from other parts, I send this by him, who is desirous to visit you and your parts, to see how far the circumstances of your parish may suit him, and also to conciliate your good will towards him in case of his acceptance and appointment as proposed. Wishing you all health and prosperity, I remain, gentlemen,

Your friend and servant,  
Benedict Leonard Calvert.'

' Benjamin Pearce, John Baldwin, John Pennington, Colonel John Ward, Henry Ward, Joseph Wood, William Ward, vestrymen; Alphonso Cosden and William Rumsey, church wardens.'

Mr. Jones' visit was successful. He and the parish were so well satisfied with each other, that the governor gave him a letter of induction, and he became the incumbent there October 2, 1731, being then about sixty years of age.

There were in this parish as early as 1696, when there were but three hundred and thirty-seven taxables in the whole county, a small parish church, and a small chapel of ease which furnished ample accommodation at that time. But now, after another parish had been taken off from it, embracing more than half the territory of the county, the taxables of the parish were eleven hundred and yet these two small old places of worship were the only ones it contained.

Mr. Jones at once set himself to meet this exigency and in the second year of his ministry succeeded in beginning the erection, which, in due time was finished, of two large and substantial brick edifices.

In the parish church were a hundred and sixteen pew holders.

The two buildings continued, fulfilling the purposes for which they were erected for nearly a century.

Mr. Jones' ministry went on quietly, yet prosperously. But he had not done publishing yet.

There were some Romanists in the county, and his attention was consequently drawn towards their system. Accordingly, in 1745, he preached and published a sermon called 'A Protest against Popery' which was widely noticed in its day. As he grew old, he required help, and in 1750 he had his brother for a curate, but how long he remained the record does not show.

His rectorship, however, continued until about the middle of the year 1760. When at the age of ninety he resigned his parish, in favor of his nephew the Rev. William Barroll.

The Maryland Gazette of that date, takes notice of the change, and speaks of him as 'the Venerable Hugh Jones.' Soon after this, on the 8th of September he died at the great age of ninety-one, having been incumbent of this parish twenty-nine years and in the ministry more than sixty-five years.

He was buried at his parish church (St. Stephens), and his successor erected over his grave a monument, with an appropriate inscription. Mr. Jones was a man of very considerable learning and he gained strong friends wherever he went. His piety was earnest and his morals unexceptionable. He had a



clear, vigorous mind, and wrote in a style at once lucid and chaste. His published works do credit to his memory. I have thus given you the result of my researches in respect of this venerable old minister.”<sup>49</sup>

A letter of Rev. Hugh Jones, who preached in Bruton Church, says that Spotswood cut the name of George I upon a rock at the summit of the highest peak which the party climbed, and named it Mount George, whereupon some of the gentlemen called the next one Mount Alexander in honour of the governor. “For this expedition,” says Mr. Jones, “They were obliged to provide a great quantity of horseshoes, things seldom used in the lower parts of the country, where there are few stones. Upon which account the governor upon their return presented each of his companions with a golden horseshoe, some of which I have seen studded with valuable stones, resembling the heads of nails, with this inscription . . . . *Sic juvat transcendere montes*. This he instituted to encourage gentlemen to venture backwards and make discoveries and new settlements, any gentleman being entitled to wear this golden shoe that can prove his having drank (sic) his Majesty’s health upon Mount George.” In later times this incident was called instituting the order of Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.<sup>50</sup>

The following facts regarding Rev. Hugh Jones are taken from the “History of Cecil County, Md.,” where in his account of the history of St. Stephens (North Sassafras) Parish, the author says:<sup>51</sup>

“The parish being vacant the vestry petitioned the governor to appoint a rector, and in response he sent them the Rev. Hugh Jones, who took charge of the parish in 1731.

He was a graduate of the University of Oxford, and came to Maryland in 1696. He was then in the twenty-sixth year of his age. He had been engaged in the ministry in Calvert County, Maryland, and also in Virginia. He was a zealous churchman and was much annoyed by the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Jesuits and Quakers, who were residents of the parish.

\* \* \*

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<sup>49</sup> Vol. V, Episcopalian, pages 9-13.

<sup>50</sup> (Old Virginia and her neighbors. John Fiske, Vol. I, page 386. This author frequently quotes Hugh Jones as an authority in early colonial history.)

<sup>51</sup> Johnston’s History of Cecil Co., pages 213, et seq.

The petition book for the year 1731, which is yet extant among the records of the county, contains a petition from Hugh Jones to the court, which is also characteristic of the man, and shows the state of society at that time. "The petition of Hugh Jones, clerk, humbly sheweth that, Whereas, the road now running by your petitioner's door was formerly moved that way, before the minister's house was built, for the convenience of the marsh plantation (the marsh plantation was probably the free school land on the Bohemia, east of Scotchman's Creek), which very much incommodes the settlement at the glebe by rendering the habitation of the incumbent public, which ought to be private and retired, and turns the pasture into common, and exposes your petitioner and his family to the troublesome company and insults of many drunken, swearing fellows, and makes us unsafe in our beds, and gives opportunity for thievish negroes and ordinary people, who continually pass that way, to corrupt and hinder our servants, and to pilfer anything that is left out at night, nay even to break open doors that are locked as I have already found by experience." Therefore he prayed that the road might be moved to its former track, at some distance from the house, which was granted.

Mr. Jones this year preached a sermon called a Protest against Popery, which was published in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. Mr. Jones was a firm friend of Lord Baltimore, and was accused by William Penn's lawyers of inducing him to refuse to carry out the agreement for the settlement of the boundary, for the reason, as they alleged, that he feared it would lessen the extent of his parish. Under his rectorship the parish reached the highest degree of prosperity that it ever attained as an Episcopal parish.

In 1757 Mr. Jones bought 480 acres of land in Middle Neck from Matthias and Henry Van Bibber for which he paid 882 pounds, from which it is plain that he had found time to acquire some of this world's goods. The record of his deed shows that it was written upon stamped paper the duty upon which had been paid. He died September 8, 1760, at the great age of ninety years. His will is recorded in this county.<sup>52</sup> He left his beloved godson, Edward Pryce Wilmer, his lot in Charlestown, one

<sup>52</sup> See copy will Hugh Jones.

silver half pint can, one silver soup spoon, and four hunting pictures then hanging in his parlor. The residue of his estate he left to his nephew, Rev. William Barroll. His remains are interred at St. Stephen's, and a marble slab erected to his memory by his nephew, William Barroll, marks the site of his grave.<sup>53</sup>

\* \* \*

Johnston, in his history, appears to lose no opportunity to speak disparagingly of the clergy of the established church, who at different times filled the various parishes in the county. He could not resist this allusion to Rev. Hugh Jones:

“ Rev. Hugh Jones, who was rector of North Sassafras Parish for many years, there is reason to believe, was both aristocratic and haughty. He was a strong partisan of the lord proprietary, and died possessed of much of this world's goods.”<sup>54</sup>

In “ Historical Collections relating to the Early Colonial Church in Maryland ”<sup>55</sup> are a number of interesting letters from Rev. Hugh Jones to the Bishop of London. In one of them dated 27 August, 1753, he signs himself “ A. M. of the University of Oxford, and Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, etc.”<sup>56</sup>

The following account of the condition of St. Stephen's Parish is taken from the pamphlet issued in 1893, on the occasion of its two hundredth anniversary.

St. Stephen's parish originally had as a place of worship an old meeting house which one of the parishioners had been permitting the vestry and parish to use. This house was too small and became so old, besides the man who owned the property stating that he needed it once more, the vestry determined to erect a new church.

Casparus Augustine Herman agreed in 1695 to build of brick or stone a new church 35 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth with walls 12 feet high. This church was erected on the 100 acres of land the vestry had purchased of William Ward, and the entire glebe at that time contained 300 acres. Herman for some

<sup>53</sup> Johnston's History Cecil Co., page 216.

<sup>54</sup> Johnston's History of Cecil County, page 437.

<sup>55</sup> By W. S. Perry, Vol. IV (Md. Hist. Soc.).

<sup>56</sup> Idem, page 332.



reason did not erect the building, and in 1699 the vestry agreed with Matthias Hendrickson to build a church of the same dimensions. This was the church which was standing when Rev. Hugh Jones became the rector of the parish in 1731. He induced the vestry, as the old building had then become too small, to erect a new and larger church. The vestry agreed with John Babenheim and James Bayard to erect a new church at or near where the old church stood for 75,000 pounds of tobacco. At the exercises held on the two hundredth anniversary of North Sassafraus Parish, May 25, 1893, an address was delivered by David P. Davis upon the "History of the First Century of the Parish." In speaking of Hugh Jones he says (page 11):

"Rev. Hugh Jones was a Godly man. He seems to have been worthy of the high recommendations which he brought to the parish and the church prospered under his ministry. It does not appear from the records that he resigned as rector, it rather seems as if he were succeeded by his nephew, Rev. William Barroll. Mr. Jones' name last appears as rector on July 8, 1760, he died during that year at the great age of 90 years, having been rector of the parish nearly 30 years.

"At the next meeting of the vestry on November 18 of that year, the name of Rev. William Barroll appears as rector. Mr. Barroll was a nephew of Rev. Mr. Jones, he was ordained by the Bishop of London.

\* \* \*

"Rev. William Barroll seems to have inherited the good qualities of his uncle, for he served as rector of the parish 18 years, and died in charge of it, the record does not show the date of his decease."

In regard to the members of the immediate family of the Rev. Hugh Jones, adverted to by Rev. Ethan Allen, the following facts have presented themselves, beyond them, nothing.

His sister was Abigail Barroll, wife of William Barroll (see *supra*). He had a brother Richard Jones, see will of his sister Abigail. In the Rev. Mr. Allen's letter, mention is made of his brother serving as his curate in 1750, but beyond this single statement no evidence otherwise of the brother, or even his name, is ascertainable. Nor is there any record evidence in the parish registers of such a brother, or his services. It is probably an erroneous statement.



In the Name of God, Amen.

I ~~Hugh~~ Jones Rector of Augustine Parish in Cecil County Maryland, do hereby make this my last Will and Testament, being of sound Mind and Memory, tho' weak in Body.

Imprimis, I bequeath my Body to the Earth and my Soul to God that gave it in Hopes of their joyful Reunion at the Resurrection by Gods Mercy in Christ Jesus our Saviour.

Item, after my just Debts are paid, I give and devise to my beloved Godson Edward Pryce Wilmer, of the said County (in Addition to what I have formerly given him) my Lott (N<sup>o</sup> 144) in Charles Town in the said County, and also my best Bed, and Bed-cloaths thereto belonging, one Silver half Pint Can, one Silver Soup Spoon, one easy Chair, and my four hunting Pictures that are in the ParLOUR; and all this I give him in Confidence that out of Regard to my Memory He will to the best of his Power assist my Executor hereafter named in settling my accounts; forasmuch as He is acquainted with all my Affairs, to which my Executor is a Stranger.

Item, I give, bequeath and devise, all the Residue of my Estate real and Personal that I am possessed of, or that is or may be due to me, to my beloved Nephew, the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Barroll Rector of St. Stephens Parish in Cecil County, aforesaid.

Lastly, I constitute and appoint my said Nephew the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr W<sup>m</sup> Barroll, my full and sole Executor, revoking all former Wills by me made. In Testimony of this my last Will and Testament, I have herunto put my Hand and Seal this second Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1760.

Signed sealed and published in the Presence of us, who were requested by the Testator, to be witnesses and sign our Names for that Purpose in his Presence.

John Jackson Rector of Whittington  
John Stackhouse

H. Jones

He had at least one son who died in the life time of his father, but even his name cannot be obtained. The following extract from the register of St. Stephen's Parish (see original, not copy, in the Rooms of Md. Historical Society, many imperfections are in the copy), sheds much light upon his will, and also upon the statement in Johnston's History<sup>57</sup> that Rev. James Jones Wilmer was "his grandson."

"This is to certify that on the 16th day of September, 1735 (by virtue of a license from his excellency the governor), Mr. Simon Wilmer, Jr., of Kent County, Md., was married at St. Stephen's Church, North Sassafras, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Pryce, deceased, of Comb, in the parish of Presteigne, in the counties of Radnor and Hereford, Great Britain, by me her father-in-law.

Hugh Jones,  
*Rector of N. Sassafras Parish.*"

This Mary Pryce was evidently the widow of a son of Hugh Jones, and her son by Simon Wilmer, viz., Edward Pryce Wilmer, born September 23, 1737, was the "beloved godson" mentioned in his will, to whom he devised, in addition to what he had formerly given him, his "lot in Charles Town, best bed and bed clothes thereto belonging, my silver half pint can, one silver soup spoon, one easy chair and my four hunting pictures that are in the parlour." The Rev. James Jones Wilmer was a son of this Mary Pryce, born January 15, 1749, and was evidently named in part for Rev. Hugh Jones.<sup>58</sup>

The will of Rev. Hugh Jones, was dated September 2, 1760, and by it, except the devise and bequests above named, he devised all his real and personal estate to Rev. William Barroll, whom he appointed his executor. No mention is made in the will of any other relative.

The inventory of the personal estate of Rev. Hugh Jones, appraised by Robert Walmsley and William Ward and returned to the court, October 23, 1760, aggregated £858 11s. 9d.

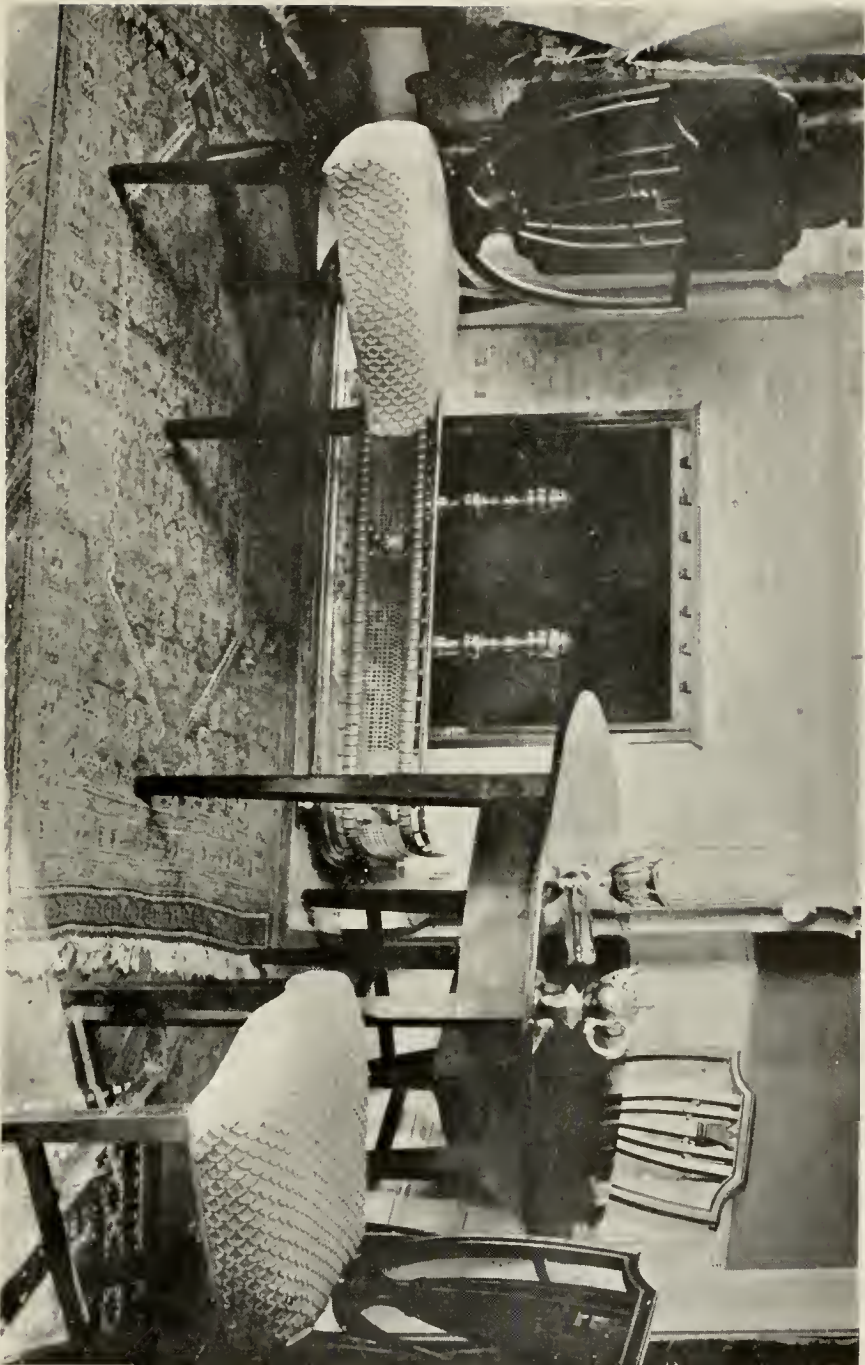
The items enable us to obtain an interesting view of the interior of the rectory and its surroundings. For this reason the following list is selected at random:

<sup>57</sup> Johnston's History of Cecil Co., Md., page 452.

<sup>58</sup> Hanson's Kent, page 325.



	£	s.	d.
Bed with beadstead and furniture.....	8	0	0
Large dressing glass.....	2	10	0
Small table .....	1	5	0
12 chairs at 15/ each.....	9	0	0
A pair of globes.....	4	10	0
2 Mahogany stools a 7/6 each.....	0	15	0
4 large gilt hunting prints.....	3	0	0
14 gilt pictures a 15/ each.....	10	10	0
Mahogany desk .....	5	10	0
Large Mahogany oval table.....	3	15	0
Small walnut table and set of china.....	3	0	0
Oval table .....	2	0	0
<i>(In the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large looking glass with sconces.....	8	0	0
Pair hand irons and fender.....	1	5	0
<i>(In the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
2 cushion chairs a 20/ each.....	2	0	0
Large brass guntor scale.....	0	7	6
Case of surveying instruments.....	0	18	0
Library or study of books.....	40	0	0
A planetary 10/. To 1 old gun 15/.....	1	5	0
Box of apothecarys drugs and vials.....	1	5	0
Pair of small scales and weights.....	0	5	0
Surveying compass and <i>chane</i> .....	2	5	0
Large corner cupboard.....	2	5	0
Oval table 20/. To 1 square do. 15/.....	1	15	0
173½ ozs. of silver plate a 8/6 per oz.....	73	14	9
<i>(Partly in the possession of Hope H. Barroll and Major Morris K. Barroll)</i>			
Large silver half pint can, 18 oz.....	7	13	0
Gold watch .....	12	0	0
Pair <i>hand</i> irons and fire shovel.....	0	15	0
Decanter and sundry small glasses.....	0	8	0
Small mahogany tea chest, etc.....	0	5	0
18 new pewter plates a 2/ each.....	1	16	0
6 water plates a 4/ each.....	1	4	0
12½ yards of oznabrigs a 1/4 per yard.....	0	16	8
24 yards of diaper a 3/6 per yard.....	4	4	0
14 yards of coarse Irish linen a 2/6 per yard.....	1	15	0



IN THE INVENTORY OF REV. HUGH JONES THE TABLE AND FIRE SET ARE GIVEN, AND  
WERE EVENTUALLY OWNED BY REV. WILLIAM BARROLL WITH CHAIRS AND  
SILVER, HALL MARK GURNEY, LONDON, 1753

	£	s.	d.
Bed with beadstead and furniture.....	8	0	0
Large dressing glass.....	2	10	0
Small table .....	1	5	0
12 chairs at 15/ each.....	9	0	0
A pair of globes.....	4	10	0
2 Mahogany stools a 7/6 each.....	0	15	0
4 large gilt hunting prints.....	3	0	0
14 gilt pictures a 15/ each.....	10	10	0
Mahogany desk .....	5	10	0
Large Mahogany oval table.....	3	15	0
Small walnut table and set of china.....	3	0	0
Oval table .....	2	0	0
<i>(In the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large looking glass with sconces.....	8	0	0
Pair hand irons and fender.....	1	5	0
<i>(In the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
2 cushion chairs a 20/ each.....	2	0	0
Large brass gunter scale.....	0	7	6
Case of surveying instruments.....	0	18	0
Library or study of books.....	40	0	0
A planetary 10/. To 1 old gun 15/.....	1	5	0
Box of apothecarys drugs and vials.....	1	5	0
Pair of small scales and weights.....	0	5	0
Surveying compass and <i>chane</i> .....	2	5	0
Large corner cupboard.....	2	5	0
Oval table 20/. To 1 square do. 15/.....	1	15	0
173½ ozs. of silver plate a 8/6 per oz.....	73	14	9
<i>(Partly in the possession of Hope H. Barroll and Major Morris K. Barroll)</i>			
Large silver half pint can, 18 oz.....	7	13	0
Gold watch .....	12	0	0
Pair <i>hand</i> irons and fire shovel.....	0	15	0
Decanter and sundry small glasses.....	0	8	0
Small mahogany tea chest, etc.....	0	5	0
18 new pewter plates a 2/ each.....	1	16	0
6 water plates a 4/ each.....	1	4	0
12½ yards of oznabrigs a 1/4 per yard.....	0	16	8
24 yards of diaper a 3/6 per yard.....	4	4	0
14 yards of coarse Irish linen a 2/6 per yard.....	1	15	0



Maryland

NOT all men by these presents that we William

*James*  
*James*

Barrett, Clerk of the Court, and Commissioner of the Court of Cecil County in the Province of Maryland are held and firmly bound unto the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary, his heirs and assigns forever, the sum of Two Thousand pounds of lawful money of the said Lord Proprietary his heirs and assigns to be paid by them and every of his heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, for the use and in the whole firmly by these presents sealed with our hands and dated the Ninth . . . Day of October . . . in the tenth year of his said Lordships Dominion &c. in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and thirty

The will of the said Lord Proprietary is, that in the said Province of Maryland . . . Barrett . . . of the said Lord Proprietary and his heirs and assigns forever, the sum of Two Thousand pounds of lawful money of the said Lord Proprietary his heirs and assigns to be paid by them and every of his heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, for the use and in the whole firmly by these presents sealed with our hands and dated the Ninth . . . Day of October . . . in the tenth year of his said Lordships Dominion &c. in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and thirty

in presence of

*James*  
*James*

William Barrett

Charles Carter

John Hester

John Hester



Maryland &c.

Know all men by these presents that we William Barroll, John Hockston, and Nathaniel Whittington of Cecil County in the Province of Maryland are held and firmly bound unto the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, in the just and full sum of two Thousand — Pounds Sterling money to be paid unto his said Lordship his heirs and Successors To which pay ment well and truly to be made and done We bind ourselves and every of us our and every of our heirs, Executors and Administrators Jointly and severally for the whole and in the whole firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated the Ninth . . . Day of October — In the tenth year of his said Lordships Dominion &c. And in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and sixty

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above Bound William Barroll — Executors of the last will and Testament of the Rev. Mr. Singmaster late of Cecil County deceased demands or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Woods, Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the deceased at the time of his death according to law (appraised in money) Together with a List of the Debts Spereate and Desperate and the same so made do Exhibit or cause to be

	£	s.	d.
4 pair brown linen do. a 15/ per pair.....	3	0	0
4 pair brown linen do. a 15 per pair.....	3	0	0
3 pair of do. at 10/ a pair.....	1	10	0
7 large diaper table cloths a 15/ each.....	5	5	0
3 coarse do. 7/6 each.....	1	2	6
12 diaper napkins a 3/ each.....	1	16	0
5 diaper towels a 1/6 each.....	0	7	6
2 small diaper table cloths a 7/6 each.....	0	5	0
Old chest of drawers.....	2	0	0

*(In the possession of Hope H. Barroll)*

Bedstead, bolster and pillows.....	6	0	0
Bed with bedstead and furniture.....	7	10	0
Woman's horse whig 3/6. To 1 tin rip basket 1/6..	0	5	0
Bedstead with bolster and 2 blankets, etc.....	6	10	0
7 brass candle sticks a 2/6; 2 iron do. a 1/ each....	0	19	6
Bed with bedstead and furniture.....	7	0	0
Do. with bedstead and furniture.....	5	0	0
Brass kettle 25/. To 1 copper do. 35/.....	3	0	0
Bay gelding £8. To 1 old gray do. £2.....	10	0	0
Gray mare £4 10s. To 1 sorrel do. £4 10s.....	9	0	0
Dun gelding £6. To 1 stone colt £2.....	8	0	0
2 three-year old steers a 45/ each.....	4	10	0
2 three-year old heifers a 40/ each.....	4	0	0
2 do. about 2 years old a 30/ each.....	3	0	0
2 small steers a 25/ each.....	2	10	0
3 cows and calves a £3 10s. each.....	10	10	0
Negro man named Tom.....	65	0	0
Negro woman named Phillis and child.....	60	0	0
Do. named Sall.....	55	0	0
Negro girl named Hannah.....	36	0	0
Small girl named Rose.....	20	0	0
Negro boy named Prince.....	34	0	0
Do. named Isaac.....	35	0	0
Negro girl named Nancy.....	20	0	0

The globes, mathematical and surveying instruments remind us of his youthful days when he was Professor of Mathematics at the college of William and Mary, while the four hunting pictures and silver half pint can recall his godson Edward Pryce Wilmer to whom they were bequeathed.

Rev. Hugh Jones was buried in St. Stephen's Church, Cecil County, Md., and, contrary to the usual mode of burial in rural churchyards, with the feet to the eastward, he, at his own request, was buried at the east side of the yard, midway between north and south, with his feet to the west. He wished, he said, to be "facing his people as they arose from their graves. He was not ashamed of them."

The marble stone erected on the grave of this venerable priest by his nephew, had upon it the following inscription:

" HERE LIES  
THE BODY OF THE REV. MR. HUGH JONES,  
FORMERLY MINISTER OF THIS PARISH,  
IN DISCHARGING  
WHICH SACRED OFFICE HE DISPLAYED  
THE VIRTUES OF PIETY AND INTEGRITY  
IN SUCH MANNER  
AS BECAME  
BOTH THE MAN AND THE CHRISTIAN.

HIS NEPHEW.  
THE REV. WILLIAM BARROLL  
GRATEFUL TO HIS MEMORY  
IN HOPES  
THAT OTHERS, BY REFLECTING ON HIS CONDUCT,  
MAY THEREBY BE EXCITED,  
TO GO AND DO LIKEWISE.  
1762."

In 1894 this memorial had been broken in several places, a new stone was placed over the grave by Benjamin Crockett Barroll, Esq., of Baltimore, at that time his oldest living male descendant. The remains of the nephew, Rev. William Barroll, as was often done in those days, had been interred in the same grave with those of his uncle who had died 18 years previously. Beneath the later stone, on which was an appropriate inscription, were carefully placed the fragments of the earlier marble.







REV. WILLIAM BARROLL

for Execution

Wm. Barroll

Robert Wainwright

Thos. Lloyd

1790

SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM BARROLL AS ATTESTING  
WITNESS TO WILL

Ann Barroll

Wm. Barroll

William Davis

SIGNATURE OF ANN BARROLL ON BOND AS EXECUTRIX  
OF REV. WM. BARROLL

## REV. WILLIAM BARROLL

(9). REV. WILLIAM BARROLL IV, eldest son of William Barroll III and Abigail Jones his wife, was born at Hereford in 1734. He was educated at Hereford school of which " Mr. Stevens was master." He matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 3d October, 1752, at which time the college records state he was " past 17 " and received his degree of B. A. 1757. He took orders and the following abstracts are taken from the ordination books of the diocese of London.

" Orders sacred and general celebrated and conferred by the Right Reverend Father in God, Zachary, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Rochester, at the request and in the stead of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of London, in the chapel within the palace at Fulham, on Sunday, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven

## DEACON

WILLIAM BARROLL B. A. ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB.

Orders sacred and general celebrated and conferred by the Right Reverend Father in God, Zachary, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Rochester, at the request and in the stead of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of London, in the chapel within the palace at Fulham, on Sunday the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine.

## PRIEST

WILLIAM BARROLL B. A. ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB."

He was, therefore, 25 years of age when ordained priest. His uncle, Rev. Hugh Jones, at that time over 90 years of age, must have watched with great interest the life of his nephew at the university of Cambridge and his subsequent preparation for the ministry: and have awaited with anxiety the day when he should sail for Maryland to relieve him of the cares and responsibilities of his parish. The young priest shortly after his ordi-

nation sailed for America, and the following item of news appears in the Maryland Gazette:

*“ Annapolis, July 24, 1760.*

The Reverend Mr. William Barroll, was inducted into the living of St. Stephen's Parish in Cecil County, vacant by the resignation of his venerable and reverend uncle, Mr. Hugh Jones.” (Page 2 of No. 794, Md. Gazette.)

In a foot-note to the letter of Rev. Ethan Allen, quoted from above, is the following brief account of the life of Rev. William Barroll, whose mother, and not he, was of Welsh descent.

“ William Barroll was a native of Wales, or Herefordshire, England. He was licensed by the Bishop of London, for Maryland, March 4, 1760, and immediately on his arrival in the province, succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Jones, in the incumbency of North Sassafras Parish, Cecil County.

In the following year he married Ann Williamson, the granddaughter of the late Rev. Alexander Williamson, formerly of St. Paul's Parish in Kent County.

He was a man greatly respected even by those who opposed his political views. He died in 1778, aged about forty-four and was buried at his late parish church, in the same grave with Mr. Jones. He left a widow, who survived him many years and died in Chestertown; and also three sons and three daughters. They are all now dead, but have left many descendants. Two of his grandsons are highly respectable members of the Baltimore Bar. Mrs. Payne, the lamented wife of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Payne, now missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Africa, at Liberia, who recently died there, was his granddaughter.”

While rector of St. Stephen's, Rev. William Barroll was in constant correspondence with his friends and the members of his family in England. Copies of three interesting letters are here inserted.

*“ St. John's, Oxford, March 7, 1761.*

Dear Barroll.—I was very agreeably surprised by the receipt of a letter from you the latter end of last month, and the more so, as I had great reason to be apprehensive that some accident or other had deprived me of that pleasure, which was probably the case, for your letter, which was dated so far back as August



10, 1760, did not come to me 'till February 17, 1761. I am sorry you continue to apologize for your seemingly unfriendly behavior, as you call it, towards me, and desire that you will not entertain the least suspicion of my being displeased with you on that account. I was sensible at the time, that it did not proceed from any disrespect, and believe me, had I been in your situation, my behavior must have been exactly the same. I receiv'd great pleasure from the account you give me of your voyage, and induction into your rectory, and may, I think, congratulate with you on your disappointment, if I may call it so, in finding the country, and the people you live among, so much more agreeable than you expected: it is true, a man cannot leave his native country, and his dearest friends, without much regret, but yet, Dear Barroll, I hope, by this time you are perfectly satisfied that happiness is not confined to one spot of ground, but is to be found even in Maryland. You have my sincere wishes, I assure you, that you may enjoy the largest share of it, wherever it is your fortune to be situated. As to myself, I am at last enter'd into the ministry, and preach the word at a curacy about nine miles from hence, which is worth to me £40 per annum, the duty is very easy, and does not interfere with my residence at college; so far indeed not desirable, as it prevents my visiting my friends at Billencay so often as I used to do, in other respects very convenient, however I contrived to spend three Sundays in Essex in the summer, and stole away for one more at Christmas, when, cou'd you possibly have been there, you wou'd have contributed greatly to my happiness. A gentleman who was formerly of your college, succeeds you as curate to Mr. Peirse; his name is D'Aranda, a married man, has one child, and lives in the parsonage house at Burstead; esteemed by all the old women of the parish, a fine preacher, and a heavenly man; between you and I, a very simple fellow. Vanderzee, whom I take to be a very worthy man, is my chief companion, when I am at Billencay, and is so kind as to correspond with me in my absence from that place: from him I have most of my intelligence of what passes there: indeed I do not recollect anything particular to have occurred since you left England, at least, any circumstance worth communicating. Mrs. Newcomer has brought into the world a fine boy, and is again pregnant, to the great joy of that family. Garrett has entirely left college, and at present resides



at Hackney, on account of his bad state of health: it was imagined some little time ago, that he could not possibly live many weeks, but, by a letter which I rec'd from him last week, he informs me that he is greatly recover'd. Such news as this may probably amuse you, and were it in my power to send you any more of the kind, you should have it. It is impossible that college should furnish the least entertainment to you, who are sufficiently acquainted with the dull insipid round of amusements that consume the life of an academic: in short, we live, and move, and have our being, and that is all; we cannot enjoy life, and I should be in great danger myself, of becoming as mussy and stupid a fellow, as any senior amongst us, did not a ride to my curacy once a week, serve to diversify the scenes a little, and prevent a total stagnation of ideas. Sterry resides in college, in the same situation with myself, a fellowship ———: [obliterated by wax seal in original] he desires his compliments to you. Whitmore, whom you must remember at our college, had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse some time ago, and was so much hurt by the fall, that he lived but a few hours after the accident: his two brothers are entered with us. I beg you will let me hear from you, as soon as you can: indeed, the distance of your situation from mine will not permit me to enjoy that happiness so often as I could wish, however, write to me, every opportunity that offers, for believe me, Dear Barroll, no one has your welfare in every respect, more sincerely at heart, than

Your affectionate friend,  
Thomas Johnson."

The letter dated March 7, 1761, St. John's, Oxford, is from Thomas Johnson, who had been with William Barroll at Cambridge, though not in the same college. This letter shows that before the young clergyman came to America he was curate to Mr. Peirse at Burstead, and that immediately after his arrival and induction into his parish, August 10, 1760, he wrote to his friend that he found Maryland and its people so much more agreeable than he had expected.

The letter from his mother, Abigail Barroll, of February 1, 1764, shows that he had written her August 24, 1763, of his little daughter Ann. While the gossipy letter from his brother Richard of January 21, 1765, gives us a glimpse of the Hereford of that day. Both are inserted below:

For  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> William  
Barroll Saint Stephens  
Parish Cecil County in  
Mary Land

Yours  
Abigail



Dear Son & Daughter

with a great deal of pleasure I Read your  
Letter dated Aug<sup>r</sup> the 2<sup>d</sup> nothing this world  
could offer could afford me so great satisfaction  
as to hear of you, your wife and child's good health  
and the satisfaction you enjoy, in present situation  
settled to your content in the land of your  
Nativity: but since providence hath thought  
otherwise proper to order it, I shall endeavor  
to combat my self, still hoping your absence is  
and will continue to your good and advantage  
I now with Blessing to Dear Daughter unknown  
return her my sincere thanks for her very  
obliging and beautiful letter, wish I shall still  
keep in mind, and could wish she was near  
to me that I might have in my power to  
show my respect to her, and pretty baby, of  
whom I wish you much joy and happiness,  
Brother Jones is but indifferent and sends his  
Blessing to you all, her skin and is wife send  
their love to you, your sister Betty and Bro<sup>r</sup> Richard their  
Love to you your wife and child, affectionately  
wishing you all and health and happiness,  
this world can afford you, Hoping these  
will find you in good health concludes  
with my prayers for all your welfare  
your affectionate and Loving Mother

Abigail Barrell

Hereford Feb<sup>r</sup>y

the 11<sup>th</sup> 1764



Dear Son & Daughter

with a great deal of pleasure I Recd your Letter daed Aug the 2d, Nothing this world could offer could afford me so great satisfaction as to hear of you, your wife and child's good health and the satisfaction you enjoy, in present situation to wich it but vain otherwis could wish you setted to your content in the land of your Nativity: but sinc providenc hath theught otherwies proper to order it, I shall endeavour to contet my self, sill hoping your absenc is and will continue to your good and advantage. I now with Blessing to Dear Daugh<sup>tr</sup> Unknown Return hur my sincere thanks for her very obliging and Butiful letter, wich I shall still keep in mind, and could wish she was near to me, that I might have it in my power to shew my respect to her, and the pretty baby, of whom I wish you much joy and happyness, Brother Jones is but indiferent and sends his Blessing to you all, Mr Shink and is wife send their love to you, your Sister Betty and Bro<sup>r</sup> Richard their Love to you your wife and child, affectionatey wishing you all and health and happyness, this world can afford you, Hoping these will find you in good haelth concludes with my continual Blessing and praers for all your welfare from your affectionate and Loving Mother

Abigail Barroll

Hereford Feb<sup>ry</sup>  
the 1<sup>st</sup> 1764

Hereford, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1765

Dear Bro<sup>r</sup>

It gives my Mother, my Uncle, & y<sup>e</sup> Rest of y<sup>e</sup> Family, Great Pleasure to Think you Enjoy so much Happynys & Tranquillity, And y<sup>e</sup> same good Wishes are not wanting here, to Transport y<sup>t</sup> Happy Island of yours, Nearer to us where we might not only have y<sup>e</sup> satisfaction of more Frequently Conversing with Each other, But Seing you & y<sup>r</sup> Family, my Sister Abby have a Little Girl w<sup>ch</sup> Prates & Diverts us much in y<sup>e</sup> same Manner as your Little Girl, my Sister Bet is Married to one Mr Walker a Clergyman son, His Father is Dead he is a Cutler by Trade in Hereford I hope he will Turn out a Sober Careful man, & may come into good Business, My Uncle Arnol his in y<sup>t</sup> High & Important Trust as Mayor of Hereford, & does very well, Mr Bagnells School Encreases and is near Double to what it was when Stephens Left it, Hereford is much alter'd Since you Left it, & Scarce & old Inhabitant Left in y<sup>e</sup> Square of y<sup>e</sup> High Town,

Mr Barron y<sup>e</sup> Apothecary is got into Mr Seaborne's Shop, Mr Seaborne lives in Wyebridge Street, M<sup>rs</sup> Wall y<sup>e</sup> Milliner Dyed about a Week since, Old Alderman Hunts Dying was a Sore Loss to his Neighbours about y<sup>e</sup> Market House, Mr —— Hunt y<sup>e</sup> —— Was not very well in y<sup>e</sup> Morning, went out after Dinner with is Gun, And was Found Dead in y<sup>e</sup> Feild, his Sister who Married Mr Daniel Powell y<sup>e</sup> Taylor was in y<sup>e</sup> Country, That Day Month was Suddenly Taken ill after Eating an Hearty Breackfast & Dyed before one O Clock, M<sup>rs</sup> Hartstonge who Married Mr Harry Berrington is Dead Of a Stroke of y<sup>e</sup> Palsy, Old Mr Cam y<sup>e</sup> Surgeon Broke is Leg before xmas it went hard with him, he is now out of Danger, The Bishop have done us y<sup>e</sup> Honour to be here all y<sup>e</sup> Winter, Mr Brydges of Tibberton is Dead, & Have Left y<sup>e</sup> House Mr Gregory Lived in Wyemarsch Street & The Bowling Green to Pay Thirty Pounds yearly For a Clergyman to Read Prayers & Preach Sundays & Hollidays at y<sup>e</sup> County Goal Bailis y<sup>e</sup> Vicor is made Ordinary, Cousin Jn<sup>o</sup> Barroll keeps very Intimate w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Bishop in hopes Of having y<sup>e</sup> First Living y<sup>t</sup> Drops, I am Afraid I shall Tire your Patience as you Desired a Little Town News Thought it might not be Disagreable all Freinds Joins with me Wishing my Sister your Self and Little Girl The Continuance of all Health & Happiness & Believe me to be Sincerely.

Y<sup>r</sup> Most. Affect<sup>e</sup> Bro<sup>r</sup>

Rich<sup>d</sup> Barroll

On page 96 is found a copy of the signature to this letter.

A sermon by Rev. William Barroll preached at the funeral of James Louttit, one of his parishioners, was printed in 1765, by Benj. Franklin, with whom at that time was associated D. Hall, on his press in Philadelphia. The title-page of the pamphlet in which same was printed is shown on page —.

The text was taken from Psalm XXXVII. "Mark the perfect Man, and behold the upright, for the End of that man is Peace." The deep religious conviction and the clear logical mind of Mr. Barroll is disclosed by the contents of this sermon. It so impressed either a member of the family, or one of his congregation, that the young priest was requested to permit its publication. In acceding to this wish the following letter which is published as a preface to the sermon was addressed by Mr. Barroll to the gentleman who made the request and whose name is unfortunately unknown.

A  
S E R M O N,

PREACHED AT

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

IN

*Episcopal*  
C E C I L C O U N T Y,

M A R Y L A N D.

On Thursday, November 21, 1765:

At the FUNERAL of

Mr. J A M E S L O U T T I T.

By the Rev. WILLIAM BARROLL.

P H I L A D E L P H I A :

Printed by B. FRANKLIN,

D. HALL. 1765.





“ To Mr. ————.

Dear Sir.—In compliance with your request, I have sent you a copy of the sermon which I preached at the funeral of my friend, Mr. LOUITT, with my free consent that you should make such use of it, for the satisfaction of his friends, as in your judgment may seem proper. But if you persist in your resolution of communicating it with them in the public manner you mentioned, I must beg you would urge every circumstance you can think of, in its excuse. Had I the least vanity of appearing in the character of an author, I should never venture my reputation in a publication of this kind, which has neither the graces of novelty to recommend it, nor the embellishments of just and accurate composition, to engage the impartial public in its favour. Little, indeed, could I have imagined, enfeebled as I was, both in mind and body, when called upon to execute the last office of human kindness to the manes of my departed friend, that what I hastily tacked together, as a testimony of friendship, would ever have been examined by the eye of criticism. But, however, as you vehemently desire it of me, I have sent you the sermon, in its original form; begging you, and all who think it worthy of perusal, would remember, that my regard for Mr. LOUITT was warm and sincere; that when the heart is full, expression fails; that my notice on the occasion was extremely short; and that, as I desire no praise, I hope I shall escape censure. I am,

Yours, sincerely,

WILLIAM BARROLL.”

In 1777, during the War of the Revolution, the legislature of Maryland passed a law requiring all persons holding any office of trust or profit to renounce their allegiance to the King of Great Britain and to be true and faithful to the state of Maryland. The clergy of the Established Church, holding as they did their livings under the state were public officers and came under the purview of this act. Rev. William Barroll, like many eminent men of his day, with the influence of his university training and education at Cambridge, and the powerful ties which in that day bound the church to the crown, could not conscientiously take such an oath. His refusal to sacrifice his convictions to expediency necessarily lost him his benefice. He died the following year. He must have been a man of unusual

character to have retained the respect of his political opponents in those days, when men's passions were so excited that to have been suspected of tory proclivities in the eyes of American patriots was virtually ostracism.

In his will there are bequests to each of his six children, all of whom, therefore, were alive in March, 1778. His death must have occurred between March 30 and May 5, 1778, for his will bore the former and was probated on the latter date. His will discloses the fact that at the time of his death he owned at least seven slaves, and that he maintained quite an establishment. He, moreover, describes himself at that time as the "clerk (rector) of St. Stephen's Parish" indicating that he did not recognize the right of the legislature to deprive him of his office because of his refusal to acknowledge its supremacy. A number of the pieces of silver and other furniture mentioned in his will are still in the possession of his descendants.

The inventory of the personal property of Rev. William Barroll returned to the Orphans Court on May 7, 1778, by Henry Ward Pearce and Joseph Lusby, appraisers, shows that many of the same articles, including the slaves, were in the rectory at the time of his death which he had found there upon the decease of his uncle.

	£	s.	d.
1 doz. chairs.....	6	0	0
<i>(4 of the chairs and these two tables are in the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large mahogany table.....	6	0	0
Round tea table.....	1	0	0
Square table with ledges.....	0	12	6
Looking glass with sconces.....	20	0	0
7 cartoons by Urbin 40/.....	14	0	0
6 large pictures 15/.....	4	10	0
2 ditto, Wilkes and Chatham.....	1	0	0
2 ditto 5/.....	0	10	0
Pair andirons, tongs, shovel, bellows and fender....	5	0	0
<i>(Andirons and fender in the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large cupboard .....	4	0	0
Small oval table .....	0	15	0
<i>(In possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Old case with 5 bottles.....	0	15	0





character to have retained the respect of his political opponents in those days, when men's passions were so excited that to have been suspected of tory proclivities in the eyes of American patriots was virtually ostracism.

In his will there are bequests to each of his six children, all of whom, therefore, were alive in March, 1778. His death must have occurred between March 30 and May 5, 1778, for his will bore the former and was probated on the latter date. His will discloses the fact that at the time of his death he owned at least seven slaves, and that he maintained quite an establishment. He, moreover, describes himself at that time as the "clerk (rector) of St. Stephen's Parish" indicating that he did not recognize the right of the legislature to deprive him of his office because of his refusal to acknowledge its supremacy. A number of the pieces of silver and other furniture mentioned in his will are still in the possession of his descendants.

The inventory of the personal property of Rev. William Barroll returned to the Orphans Court on May 7, 1778, by Henry Ward Pearce and Joseph Lusby, appraisers, shows that many of the same articles, including the slaves, were in the rectory at the time of his death which he had found there upon the decease of his uncle.

	£	s.	d.
1 doz. chairs.....	6	0	0
<i>(4 of the chairs and these two tables are in the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large mahogany table.....	6	0	0
Round tea table.....	1	0	0
Square table with ledges.....	0	12	6
Looking glass with sconces.....	20	0	0
7 cartoons by Urbin 40/.....	14	0	0
6 large pictures 15/.....	4	10	0
2 ditto, Wilkes and Chatham.....	1	0	0
2 ditto 5/.....	0	10	0
Pair andirons, tongs, shovel, bellows and fender....	5	0	0
<i>(Andirons and fender in the possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Large cupboard .....	4	0	0
Small oval table .....	0	15	0
<i>(In possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
Old case with 5 bottles.....	0	15	0









	£	s.	d.
Ditto, 7 ditto.....	5	0	0
Ditto, 9 ditto, gallon.....	3	0	0
1½ doz. wine and beer glasses 6/.....	0	9	0
Large waiter .....	1	0	0
Desk and book case.....	5	0	0
Ditto and ditto.....	2	0	0
Violin .....	7	10	0
2 mahogany stools.....	0	15	0
Little desk .....	0	7	6
Brass kettle .....	2	5	0
Smaller ditto copper.....	3	10	0
Sulky carriage .....	40	0	0
Bedstead, bolster, etc., No. 1.....	13	15	0
Ditto with ditto, No. 2.....	16	10	0
Linen wheel .....	1	5	0
2 pounds tea, 6 pounds sugar.....	8	5	0
Saddle and bridle .....	5	0	0
3 cows .....	37	10	0
Cow and calf.....	15	0	0
Bay horse .....	30	0	0
Small black mare.....	10	0	0
Old horse .....	0	5	0
A parcel of old books valued at.....	50	0	0
97 pounds old pewter a 5/.....	24	5	0
Parcel china .....	10	0	0
Oval table .....	2	10	0

*(In possession of Hope H. Barroll)*

Tea ditto .....	0	12	6
Mahogany desk .....	6	10	0
11 chairs .....	2	0	0
Pair andirons, tongs and shovel.....	3	0	0
4 dozen knives and forks.....	12	0	0
Bedstead and furniture.....	20	0	0
Bedstead and ditto.....	20	15	0
Bedstead and ditto.....	22	10	0
15 yards linen.....	15	0	0
7 yards ditto.....	5	5	0
19½ yards ditto.....	9	17	6
Mahogany bureau .....	5	0	0

*(In possession of Hope H. Barroll)*

	£	s.	d.
Dressing glass and table.....	5	0	0
<i>(Glass in possession of Hope H. Barroll)</i>			
8 damask table cloths.....	4	10	0
6 napkins .....	1	10	0
7 linen table cloths.....	3	10	0
Chaise .....	10	0	0
Black mare .....	50	0	0
Ditto, carriage horse.....	12	0	0
Large heifer .....	12	10	0
Negro, old Sall.....	20	0	0
Parcel elegant books.....	90	0	0
Watch, etc. ....	30	0	0
Negro man called Prince.....	100	0	0
Negro girl Sall.....	65	0	0
Negro woman Hannah.....	80	0	0
Negro girl Alice.....	40	0	0
Negro Will .....	80	0	0
Negro Michael .....	50	0	0
To cash in the house.....	335	17	2½
205 ounces silver plate 8/4.....	85	9	4

*(Part of this silver plate is in possession of  
Hope H. Barroll and part in possession of  
Major Morris K. Barroll)*

The register of St. Stephen's Parish discloses the fact that the life of its rector, who was uniformly regular in his attendance at each meeting of the vestry, was uneventful. There were no disputes and no record of any differences in the parish, either of the vestry among themselves or between them and their pastor. One in reading its pages gets no glimpse at any of the events of those stirring times. The last meeting of the vestry at which Rev. William Barroll presided was held on Easter Monday, April 8, 1776. When the entry of its next convening was made on June 7, 1779, he had passed away. There is nothing on the record to show he had been compelled to relinquish his living, or that he had in fact relinquished his rectorship.

The following is the inscription on the stone which was placed over his last resting place in the graveyard at St. Stephens, as stated above:



“ HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF HUGH JONES AND WILLIAM BARROLL,  
FORMER RECTORS OF THIS PARISH.

THE FIRST NAMED DEPARTED,  
A. D. 1760.

THE LATTER SERVED THE PARISH FOR 18 YEARS,  
AND JOINED HIS KINSMAN,  
A. D. 1778.

THIS STONE IS NOW PLACED OVER THEIR GRAVE  
BY DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BARROLL,  
IN TOKEN OF THEIR LOVE AND ADMIRATION  
OF HIS WORTH AND PIETY,  
WITH RESPECT AND VENERATION  
FOR THE AGED HUGH JONES  
RENEWED IN 1895.

THEY ARE NOT HERE; THEY ARE RISEN.”

REV. WILLIAM BARROLL married in 1761, ANN WILLIAMSON, daughter of ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON II and his wife SARAH RINGGOLD. The records of St. Paul's Church show she was born January 3, 173 (6?), the last figure is not filled in, and so remains uncertain, but other entries on the same page indicate it was in 1734 or more probably in 1736. Alexander Williamson her father was a member from Kent County in the Colonial Legislature of Maryland in the years 1752, 1753, 1754, 1757 and 1758. He owned considerable real estate in Eastern Neck in the lower part of Kent County and left an unusually large and valuable personal estate. In its appraisement is a large library, which from the titles of many of the volumes he acquired from his father, Rev. Alexander Williamson. His will is not dated but was evidently executed some years prior to his death, for at the time of its execution none of his children were adults. It was probated August 11, 1760. He had served as speaker of the lower house of assembly and the following notice of his death shows his character and standing in the county.

*Md. Gazette, August 21, 1760, page 2.*  
*Annapolis, August 21.*

“ On sixth instant died in Kent County, aged 48 years, Alexander Williamson, Esq., one of the representatives for that county, and once speaker of the lower house of assembly, a

gentleman of a virtuous and exemplary life, and who left a truly amiable character, no man in his county having then more general esteem. He had met with many and various trials and afflictions, by the death of near and dear relatives, which he always bore with a Christian resignation and manly fortitude, 'till a week before his death, his eldest son, Mr. Alexander Williamson, Junior, a very hopeful and promising young gentleman, being cut off, after a few days illness, it so much affected and depressed his spirits, that in despite of all his wonted resolution, he died of grief."

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON II and SARAH RINGGOLD left the following children named in his will:

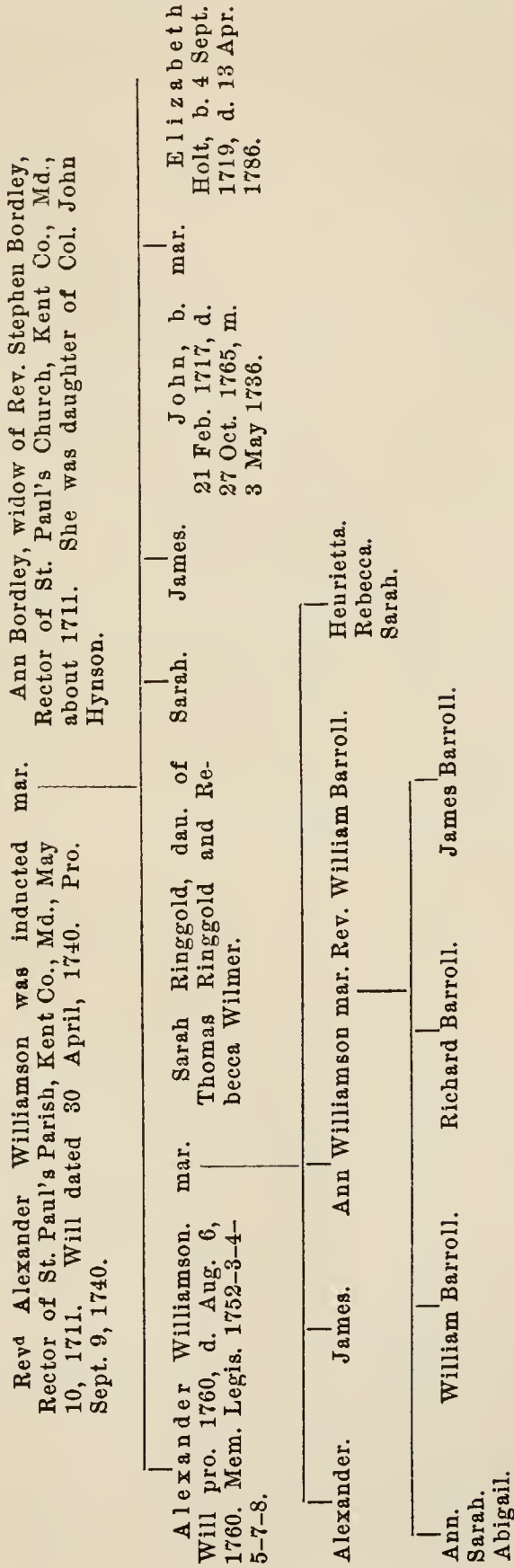
ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON III, who died only a week before his father; JAMES; ANN, married REV. WILLIAM BARROLL; HENRIETTA; REBECCA; SARAH.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON II, was son of REV ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON I and ANN BORDLEY (maiden name Hynson), they had children, I, ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON II, as above; II, SARAH; III, JAMES; IV, JOHN, married ELIZABETH HOLT.

The table on page 55 shows issue of Rev. Alexander Williamson.

Sarah Ringgold, the mother of Ann Williamson, was a daughter of Thomas Ringgold (son of Thomas and his first wife Sarah Ringgold), who married May 1, 1712, Rebecca Wilmer a daughter of Simon Wilmer and Rebecca Wilmer his wife.

The table on page 56 will show the ancestry of Ann Williamson.



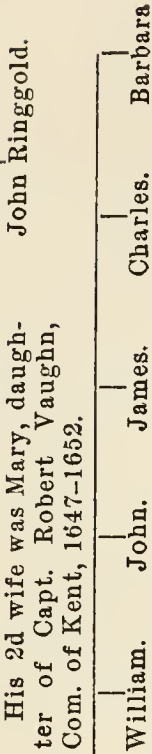


THOMAS RINGGOLD. mar. ....

When 40 years old he came to Kent with his two sons, James and John, in 1650. In 1661 he deeded to them one half of his lands—"Huntingfield"—1200 acres lying on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay. Liber A.—1. Liber A., fol. 66. He was appointed Commissioner or Judge of Kent Island 31 July, 1652, with Philip Conner, et al.

Maj. James Ringgold, d. 1686, mar. ....  
by his 1st wife one son only.

His 2d wife was Mary, daughter of Capt. Robert Vaughn, Com. of Kent, 1647-1652.



Thomas Ringgold, d. Oct. 10, 1711, was mar. Sarah Ringgold, d. 20 Apr. 1699.  
married 3 times; by Sarah, his 1st wife, he had an only son.

Thomas Ringgold, married May 1, 1712. By mar.  
his first wife he had 4 child., viz:

Rebecca Wilmer, dau. of Simon and Rebecca Wilmer. He represented Kent in the Legis. in 1698. They had 4 children.

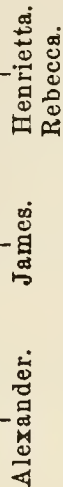


Thomas Ringgold, mar. Anna Maria Earle, b. 5 Dec. 1715, d. 1 dau. of James and Apr. 1772. Mem. of Mary Tilghman Cong. of 1765, and Earle, d. July 1794. of Legis. 1762-3-5-70 yrs. 6-8.

Rebecca. Sarah Ringgold mar. Alexander William-son, Speaker of the Lower House Legis. 1752-3-4-7-8. Will in 1760.

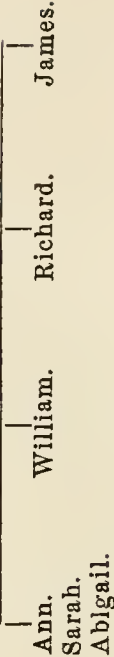
Maj. William Ringgold, Mem. of Com. of Safety of Conv. of Md. 1776, formed Const. of Md. Recd. his Com. from Matthew Tilghman.

Thomas, mar. Mary Galloway. Mem. Convention of Md., 1776.



Ann Williamson mar. Rev. William Barroll.

Genl. Saml. Ringgold mar. (1) Maria Cadwalader, dau. Gen. John Cadwalader. d. 28 Aug. 1810.



Maj. Samuel Ringgold fell at Palo Alto, 1846.

REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON and his brother REV. JAMES WILLIAMSON were descended from an old Scottish family of much prominence.

JAMES WILLIAMSON was rector of Shrewsbury Parish in the upper part of Kent County during a portion of the time his brother was rector of St. Paul's. In order to secure information regarding the university which conferred upon them their degrees, a letter addressed to the Bishop of London, giving the dates when they appeared in Maryland, elicited the following reply:

*Bishop of London's Registry. I. Dean's Court,  
Doctor's Commons, E. C., March 15, 1907.*

Dear Sir:

Rev. Alexander Williamson  
Rev. James Williamson

Your letter of the 22d ult. to the Bishop of London has been forwarded by his lordship to me.

I have searched the records kept in Paul's Cathedral and enclose copies of all that could be found relating to these gentlemen.

I beg to send also on the other side a note of the charges in the matter.

Yours faithfully,  
Harry W. Lee.

Below is a copy of the records enclosed in the above, with translations of those in Latin.

#### ORDINATION BOOK

Nomina et cognomina Quo rundam per Reverendum in Christo patrem as Dnum Henricum permissione divina London Epum in Capella infra Palatium suum apud Fulham in Com Midxiae Diebus et Mensibus infra scriptis in Sacros Diaconatus et Presbyteratus Ordines admissor.

16 Sept. 1710 Alexander Williamson.

Art. Mag: Aberdon ad Sacrum Diaconatus ordinem fuit admissus in Capella apud Fulham.

ORDINES SACRI et Generales prox. Sequentes Celebrati et Colati fuere per Reverendum in Chro Patrem as Dnum Dnum Henricum permissione divina London Episcopum in Capella infra Palatium suum apud Fulham in Com Middlx die Dominico Vicesimo Quarto die Mensis Septembris Anno Dn Millesimo Septingentesimo Decimo post Solenne tempus Jejuniarum.

## PRESBYTERI

Alexander Williamson, Art. Mag: Aberdon.

## SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

Septembris 16th. 1710.

Ego Alexander Williamson A. M. Collegii Regii Abredonensis in Sacru Diaconatus Ordinen admittendus hisce tribus articulis praeifixis et omnibus iis contentis libens et ex animo subscribo.

Alexander Williamson.

## [ORDINATION BOOK

Names and surnames of certain persons admitted to the sacred orders of the diaconate and priesthood by the Reverend father in Christ and by God's grace Henry, Bishop of London, in the chapel of his (Episcopal) palace at Fulham in the county of Middlesex on the days and months stated below.

16th of September, 1710, Alexander Williamson, A. M., of the university of Aberdeen was admitted to the sacred order of the diaconate in the chapel at Fulham.

The sacred and general orders next following were celebrated and conferred by the Reverend father in Christ and by God's grace Henry, Bishop of London, in the chapel of his (Episcopal) palace at Fulham in the county of Middlesex on Sunday the 24th of September, 1710, after the solemn period of fasting.

## PRESBYTERS

Alexander Williamson, A. M. of Aberdeen.

## SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

September 16, 1710.

I, Alexander Williamson, A. M., of Kings College, Aberdeen (applying), to be admitted to the sacred order of the diaconate, willingly and heartily subscribe to these three articles foregoing and to all things contained therein.]

Alexander Williamson examined and admitted to the sacred order of the diaconate

9-16-1710

J. Williams.



## TESTIMONIALS

These do testify that the bearer hereof Mr. Alexander Williamson Professor of Humanity having since his infancy resided within the bounds of this Pbtty. (excepting only the time he employed in the Study of Philosophy at the King's Colledge of Aberdeen) hath behaved himself soberly Christianly and inoffensively and now being to remove from this Countrey in order to prosecute his other studies and being desirous of a Testimonial of his behaviour from us. This by appointment of the Pbtty. of Forres convenn'd at Dyke the Twentieth and eight day of February One thousand seven hundred and ten years is signed by

Ja. Gordon, modr.

---

*London, Sept. 13th.*

Reverend Sir.—This bearer Mr. Williamson hath good certificates of his sober and virtuous Conversation from some Ministers and others among whom he lived in North Brittain. I have likewise examined him, and find he is of sound principles in Religion and willing to be employed as a Minister of the Gospel in Virginia or elsewhere as my Lord of London shall see fitt. I am credibly informed also that Mr. Williamson commenced Master of Arts at The University of Aberdene, and recommend him to your care and direction.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,  
Ja. Chalmers

*For*

*The Reverend Doctor Williams,  
Chaplain to my Lord The Bishop  
of London.*

Alexandr Williamson exam't & approb. adscam diaconatus ordina

J. Williams

9, 16, 1710.

---

The entries in the ordination book, which are the same as in the case of Alexander, show that his brother, James Williamson, was ordained deacon, January 11, 1712, and on the 18th day of

January, 1712, he was ordained priest, and signed the subscription book, January 31, 1712; "being almost to start for the province Maryland to exercise his priestly office."

James Williamson's testimonial was in Latin, and the English translation is as follows:

#### TESTIMONIAL.

To each and all of whatsoever rank, office, title and position wherever being. We the principal professors and Moderators of Kings' College in the University of Aberdeen in Scotland

*S(cholae) T(helologiae) D(octrinalis) S(ocii)?*

Know ye that the bearer hereof James Williamson A. M. a young man of good character has diligently studied under us the Greek language in the prosecution of his study of philosophy and has during the whole time of his residence here deported himself soberly and modestly and has since the completion with honor of his four years course been given his A. M. (on the recommendation of Professor William Blak) on May 2, 1711. Now therefore since he has been freed from our authority we earnestly beg that all men receive him with all due love and kindness and help him towards his appointed goal.

In witness whereof we have caused this testimonial to be confirmed by our signatures (the seal being attached) Given from Kings' College, Aberdeen University, in Scotland May 24th. 1711.

George Middleton, Principal

S. T. D.

William Blak Mover

Jas. Urquhart S(cholae) P(hilosophiae) Professor

Al. Fraser " " "

William Simpson " " "

James Williamson examined and admitted to the sacred order of the diaconate.

T. Gooch.

Endorsement on  
foregoing Testimonial

Testimonial from Kings' College  
of the University of Aberdeen  
in favor of James Williamson  
Master of Arts.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Alexander in 1705, and upon his brother James in 1711.

The following account of the descendants of Rev. James Williamson is here inserted, for only after much inquiry as to his future record after leaving Shrewsbury, in Kent, was it accidentally discovered by the writer. It is taken from a manuscript history of the different parish churches in Montgomery County, Maryland, Book No. 14, entitled

*“ Prince George Parish,  
Montgomery County.  
(1861)  
St. Peter &c.,”*

Which history was written by Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D., and is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles F. Macklin, who received this and the other books herein quoted from her father, the late Judge Wm. A. Stewart, the following is taken from page 14:

“ The Rev. Alexander Williamson.

1761. On Tuesday, March the 3d, Mr. Williamson presented to the vestry the following letter:

Annapolis, 23d February, 1761.

Gentlemen, having been advised of the decease of the Rev. Mr. George Murdoch, late rector of Prince George Parish, in Frederick and Prince George counties, I have, therefore, given a license to the Rev. Alexander Williamson to officiate there as a curate until another rector may be appointed and inducted, which step I conceive will be more agreeable to the parishioners than if I were immediately to induct that gentleman or any other into the parish above mentioned. You will, therefore, on Mr. Williamson's producing my said license, admit and permit him to officiate as curate, and doubt not, but he will during his residence among you, conduct himself in such a manner as to give you and all the parishioners entire satisfaction. I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

Horatio Sharpe.”

This license to Mr. Williamson was to continue during the governor's pleasure and he was meanwhile to receive the whole 30 per poll due from the taxables of the parish.



He was a curate, thus appointed by the governor and not by a rector of a parish, and this course the governor uniformly adopted so that if the clergyman proved not acceptable to the parishioners, he might remove him, which he could not do if he inducted him as rector. In that case he could not be removed by the governor nor by the vestry nor parishioners nor any other authority in the province.

Mr. Williamson was the son of the Rev. James Williamson, rector of All Saints Parish, Calvert, of him Governor Sharpe said in 1755, "He is going to England to offer himself a candidate for orders he tells me. I have never heard any evil of the young man since his residence here, in Annapolis." He accordingly went and was ordained that year and licensed by the Bishop of London for Maryland, December 27, 1755. On his return, the governor appointed him curate in St. Andrew's Parish, St. Mary's, and in 1759, rector of St. Ann's, Annapolis, from whence at this time he came here. He was yet an unmarried man. The parish income now was upward of \$1000 per annum.

(Page 15.) "Rev. Mr. Williamson, Rector."

When the year came round he received from Governor Sharpe letters of induction and having on the 24th of March, presented them to the vestry, he was received by them as rector of the parish.

(Page 19.) "Rev. Mr. Williamson."

When in November, 1776, the clergy ceased to be supported by law, Mr. Williamson retired to his estate, five miles above Georgetown. Being a man of wealth, he built a splendid house, which is now (1869), the residence of Judge Dunlap. Whether before or after this, we are not informed, but after the Revolution, he married the daughter of Doctor William Lyon, of Baltimore, by whom he had one child, a daughter. His will is dated December 22, 1785, witnessed by Samuel Davidson, James M. Lingan and James Dunlap, and admitted to probate, April 28, 1787, showing that he died just before the last day mentioned. His executors were Henry Townsend, Benjamin Stoddart and Thomas Johns. Though he left a widow and his daughter Mary, he gave his property mainly to his nieces, Mary married Mr. Taggart of Baltimore County, and her sons and daughters are still living, one is a member of the Baltimore Bar.

In his will, he gives his house, furniture, plantation, negroes, etc., to his three nieces, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann Chesley, Rebecca being married. To his daughter Mary L. Williamson, 1000 pounds current money.

To the four daughters of his dear sister Elizabeth Chesley, 500 pounds each on the sale of his estate. And to his nephews Alexander and Thomas Chesley 500 pounds each. His inventory shows a large library and valuable and near 20 servants.

\* \* \*

St. Paul's Parish, which included the lower half of Kent County, Md., was organized January 29, 1693. It's first rector (until July 2, 1697, it had only a lay-reader), was Rev. Stephen Bordley of Annapolis. Upon his death, Mr. Bordley was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Williamson, then lately come from England and licensed by the Bishop of London for the province of Maryland. The date of his induction into office and the manner of his presentation is shown from the following entry made in the register of St. Paul's Parish:

“ At a meeting of the vestry, May 10, 1711.

This day came Mr. Alexander Williamson and produces an order from the president and council to this vestry, viz.:

Maryland, Sct. By the honorable the president and council in council:

To the vestry of St. Paul's Parish in Kent County:  
Greeting:

The Reverend Mr. Alexander Williamson, being an orthodox minister of the Church of England, such certified and recommended by the Right Honorable and Reverend Father in God, Henry, Lord Bishop of London, to officiate within this province, you are hereby required to receive him as rector of your parish, to which he is hereby appointed and presented.

Given at the council chamber at the city of Annapolis, the fourteenth day of April, in the tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Queen Ann of Great Britain, Annoque Domini, 1711.

Edward Lloyd (SEAL)

George Worsley, clerk of vestry.”

ANN WILLIAMSON

Ann Williamson, wife of Reverend Alexander Williamson, was the daughter of Colonel John Hynson. She first married

Rev. Stephen Bordley, who, at a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Kent County, on July 2, 1697, presented his appointment by Gov. Nicholson to the rectorship of that parish. The parish register shows that the rector and Ann Hynson were married October 14, 1702.

For the following carefully prepared statement of facts, as to the Hinson ancestry of Ann Williamson, the writer is indebted to Mrs. Richardson. The references to the records in Kent County have been verified by him more as a matter of interest, since Mrs. Richardson's work is recognized.

HINSON—HYNSON ANCESTRY  
OF  
MRS. H. IRVINE KEYSER  
(By Hester Dorsey Richardson)

“Lieut. Thomas Hinson, High Sheriff for ye Countie of Kent,” arrived in the province of Maryland in the year 1651, accompanied by his wife Grace, his children, John, Grace and Anne Hinson, and three servants. He settled in Kent County, and in the year 1652 was filling the important office of clerk of the county.

On July 31, 1652, the parliamentary commissioners, Richard Bennett, Edward Lloyd, Thomas March and Leonard Strong, issued a commission to Thomas Hynson and others to be commissioners of the island of Kent, in which very great power and authority was given them.

On March 1, 1654, William Fuller and Wm. Durand issued a new commission to Thomas Hynson and others for the same important post.

As high sheriff of Kent, Lieutenant Hinson was the leading gentleman of Kent, and his mansion was the meeting place of the court, as the old records of the county amply testify.

In addition to the above offices, Thomas Hinson, who changed his name to Hynson in 1652, was justice of the county court in 1654, member of the House of Burgesses, 1659, after which he was debarred from office by Lord Baltimore for serving under the commonwealth, particularly as a member of the assembly of 1659.

Thomas Hinson, who was thirty years old upon his arrival in Maryland, according to a deposition regarding his age made



March 29, 1655, was a man of large means and high social position. He died in the year 1668, intestate, leaving a large family.

Colonel John Hynson, his son, was born in England. As a young man he is on record as high sheriff of Kent, in which office of dignity and power his father had rendered years of service and in which Colonel Thomas Hynson, brother of Colonel John Hynson also distinguished himself in Talbot County.

Colonel John Hynson was a member of the House of Burgesses from Kent County from 1681 to 1688. Although he included in his dignities the offices of justice of the peace, and military commander of the county of Kent, he served church as well as state, as a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish. It was probably his close association with the affairs of the church that brought both rectors of old St. Paul's a wooing at the Hynson mansion. The Rev. Stephen Bordley on October 14, 1702, claimed Anne Hynson for his bride, and two years after his death when Rev. Alexander Williamson responded to the call from the Colonial Church, he promptly succeeded not only to the living, but also won the widow of his predecessor, as is shown in the settlement of Stephen Bordley's estate.

#### AUTHORITIES FOR ABOVE DATA

Original Settler's List, Annapolis, Maryland.

Land Warrants, Annapolis, Maryland.

Old Liber A. Clerk's Office, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

Folios 45-49-57, and Liber A. C. P. Folios 100, 102.

Archives of Maryland, including Provincial Court Assembly Proceedings, Vols. 1-10.

Data proving that Ann Hynson, daughter of Colonel John Hynson, married Rev. Alexander Williamson:

St. Paul's Parish Register, Kent County, Md., page 240, 'Stephen Bordley and Ann Hynson were married October 14, 1702.'

Ibid., page 242, "Stephen Bordley buried August 23, 1709."

Nathaniel Hynson, son of Colonel John Hynson, in his will proved January 26, 1721, Liber E. C. No. 1, Folio 213, Register of Wills Office, Kent County, Md., mentions his nephew 'Thomas Bordley' to whom he leaves a legacy.

This proves that the Ann Hynson, who married Stephen Bordley, was the daughter of Colonel John Hynson, which is further proved by a deed of gift from him to his daughter Ann, wife of Stephen Bordley, of 200 acres of land called 'Bounty.' Kent County Deed, Liber 1, Folios 64, etc., dated March 8, 1702.

Testamentary Proceedings Book No. 21, Folio 197, Land Office, Annapolis, Md.:

October 6, 1709. 'Ann Bordley, Admx. of Stephen Bordley clerk, her adm'on bound in common form, with Nathaniel Hynson and Thomas Bordley, her sureties in 300 lbs. sterling.'

Inventories and Accounts, Liber 33 A, Folio 171, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis.

*February 27, 1711*

'Mr. Alex<sup>r</sup> Williamson and Ux<sup>r</sup> Adrx (his wife administratrix) of the goods and chattels w<sup>ch</sup> were of the Reverend Mr. Stephen Bordley late of Kent County, dead, charge themselves w<sup>th</sup> all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased as per Invty of sum of £309:2:5, &c.'

"The above Rev. and Mrs. Ann Williamson make oath yet ye above is a just and true acct of her adm. in common before me by virtue of a spial Com<sup>m</sup> to me for that end directed."

Thos. Smyth.

D. Com'y—Conet. Kent.

Inventories and Accounts, Liber 34, Folio 72, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis.

*August 25, 1713*

'Additional account of Mr. Alexander Williamson and Ann his wife, administratrix of Mr. Stephen Bordley, late of Kent County deceased.'

[Adm Acc'ts, Liber No. 1, Folio 97 in the Office of the Register of Wills, Kent Co.]

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE, KENT CO., MD.

LIB. E. C. No. 1, F. 61

*John Hynson, Testator.* Will dated December 29, 1704, proved June 5, 1705. *Test:* Henry Phillips, Goradas Wessells, Henry March.

This will, which is a long document, makes devises and bequests to his wife Ann and other children, and three bequests to *Mr. Stephen Bordley*.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE, KENT CO., MD.

LIB. E. C. No. 1, F. 213

*Nathaniel Hynson, Testator.* Will dated May 4, 1721, proved January 26, 1721. *Test:* ——— Miller, James Fisher, Peter Walker.

This will, which is also lengthy and contains various contingent remainders and entails, provides for a reversion of certain lands 'to testator's nephew, *Thomas Bordley*. He appointed *Mr. Alexander Williamson* and James Smith his executors.' "

The land records of Kent County show that during his life, Rev. Alexander Williamson acquired a large and valuable real estate, consisting of a number of properties in Chestertown and of farms in the lower part of Kent. One deed being as early as June 20, 1717, for 150 acres of the manor of "Stepon Hook." In a deed dated 4th February, 1739, to his son John, "as well for and in consideration of the love and affection which he hath to his said son and for the better settlement and provision of said John," of 200 acres on Lankford Bay, he describes himself as "Clerk and Rector of St. Paul's Parish." And in a deed dated 24th April, 1739, to Bedingfield Hands, merchant, he describes himself as "Of Chestertown, Kent County, Province of Maryland, Clerk." It is, therefore, probable that the last years of his life he lived in Chestertown. Lots Nos. 72 and 91 in Chestertown were deeded to him in 1733 and 1737 respectively. His residence in Chestertown (72) he devised to his wife with remainder to his son John. A glimpse of the character of the Rev. Alexander Williamson is had from Hist. Coll. Perry Vol. IV (*supra*), where he is described as "a good Tory, a devout and devoted Christian." He died about the 1st of September, 1740, as his will was probated on the 9th of that month. He left three sons:

(1) ALEXANDER II; (2) JAMES; (3) JOHN (born 21st February, 1717, d. 27th October, 1765), married 3d May, 1738, ELIZABETH HOLT, and (4) SARAH.

JAMES, his son, must not be mistaken with Rev. Alexander Williamson's brother, REV. JAMES WILLIAMSON, who was rector



of Shrewsbury Parish and resident there as early as 1713. From thence he removed to a parish in Calvert County about 1722.

The following account of the WILLIAMSON FAMILY in Scotland, from whom Alexander and James Williamson were descended, is taken from Stoddart's "Scottish Arms."<sup>59</sup>

In Vol. I are illuminated arms from manuscripts. On plate 77 is found the Williamson Arms. "A shield in ink, no name, initials I. V., K. B., *A saltire between three mullets, in chief and flank, and a boar's head coupé in base.*"

#### WILLIAMSON

Thomas Williamson, an archer in the Scots Guard in France, 1495, acquired property there, and married, in 1506, Marguerite, daughter and heir of Guillaume Rault or Roult, seigneur of Mesnil Hermey; his descendants flourished in the country of their adoption, and Guillaume Comte d'Olliamson desired to be presented at court. His pedigree traces Thomas, the archer, from Duncan Williamson who, in 1381, married Alice Mackenzie of Kintail, and the other alliances are Farquhar, Graham and des Essarts.

The family exists and the Comte d'Oilliamson lately married a Mademoiselle McMahan, grand niece of the president of the republic.

The arms do not at all resemble the Scottish bearings being, *Azure, an eagle displayed with two heads argent, beaked and membered or, standing on a barrel also or, hooped argent: motto—"Venture and win."*

In 1317 John Williamson held lands in Peebles; in 1343 Adam, son of William, renders the accounts of the burgh of Peebles; and in 1365, John, a son of William, was a bailie there. Between 1620 and 1680 the burgh was frequently represented in Parliament by members of the family of Williamson. James, provost of Peebles, signed the covenant, 1638. He acquired lands still possessed by his heirs. And in 1685, James of Hutcheonfield, purchased Cardrona, from which the family take their designation. Arms registered, 1672-78 by James, last named—*argent a saltire between three mullets in chief, and*

<sup>59</sup> Scottish Arms: 1370-1678, H. R. Stoddart, Vol. II, 1881. In Peabody Library, Vol. II, pages 96, 251, 376.

*flank sable, and boar's head erased in base gules.* Mr. Laing gives a seal, 1610, of Mr. Robert Williamson of Murieston, *A thistle stalked and leaved, impaling a saltire between two mullets, in flank and as many boar's heads in chief and base.* In 1599 this gentleman, acquired from Lord Torpichen the half of the Temple lands, except Torpichen and the other parts retained by his lordship. In 1604 Mr. Williamson became proprietor of the other half and had a crown charter erecting these properties into tenantry of the Temple lands. He died *sine prole*. Seal of John Williamson, provost of Seton, 1536, *A fess, and in chief a mullet.*

A partial list of the members of the family who sat in Parliament and in the Scottish convention is inserted. Extended and interesting accounts of these will be found upon reference to the authorities given below:

*Williamson, Alexander*—Peebles 1661-3 (late provost, now councillor), 1665 Conv., 1667. Conv. (provost) 1672-4.

*Williamson, James* of Aikerfield—Peebles 1621, 1628-33, 1630 conv. 1639-41, 1643 conv. 1646-7, 1649 (or William Lewis). *Williamson, Johnne*—Peebles 1357. *Williamson, John*—Stirling, 1600, 1604, 1605, 1612 (town clerk), 1617 conv. and parl't. *Williamson, John*—Kirkcaldy 1628-33, 1630 conv. 1639-41, 1643-4 (conv.) 1648-9, 1661-3, elder, late bailie. Arms of John Williamson late bailie of Kirkcaldy were: *Arg. a saltire wavy sa. between two boar's heads erased in chief and base gu. and as many mullets in the flanks of the second.*

*Williamson, John*, bailie, Lanquhar, 1661-3 Kirkcaldy 1681-2 (elder), late bailie.

*Williamson, Leonard*, St. Andrews 1568 in the absence of the provost. *Williamson, Stephen*, of Copley, Cheshire, St. Andrews—burgs since 1680. *Williamson, Thomas*—Cupar 1586, Caw. *Williamson, William*, town clerk, Peebles 1681-2. *Arg. a saltire between three mullets in chief and in the flanks sa. and a boar's head erased in base gu.* Arms of Williamson of Hutchinfield.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Members of Parliament from Scotland, 1357-1882, J. Foster, London, 1882, page 358. J. B. Paul's Ordinary of Scottish Arms, page 202. Charters and Documents of Edinburgh and Peebles, 2 Vols., A. D. 1143-1540, and A. D. 1165-1710 Edinburgh, 1871. Each of these works will be found in the Peabody Library.

## SARAH RINGGOLD

Sarah Ringgold, the mother of Ann Williamson, was a daughter of Thomas Ringgold, who married May 1, 1712, Rebecca Wilmer, a daughter of Simon Wilmer (a prominent man in Colonial Kent, on January 24, 1693, he was elected one of the first vestry of St. Paul's Parish, he was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1698, and it was his grandson who married Mary Pryce, *supra*), and Rebecca Wilmer his wife. Sarah Ringgold was descended from;

THOMAS RINGGOLD I, who emigrated from England, where he was born in 1609. In 1650, when a widower, he settled on Kent Island, in the province of Maryland, with his two sons, James and John. There he purchased a tract of 1000 acres, which had been patented December 9, 1640, by one William Cox. This tract, the rent roll for Queen Anne County folio 151 shows, was, in 1707, held by Dr. Thomas Godman for the heirs of James Ringgold. In Liber A., folio 57, the fact is recited that Thomas Ringgold appeared as a witness and his age was then recorded as 43 years. From the rent roll for Kent County folio 28, it appears that he, on July 17, 1659, had a tract of land "Huntingfield," containing 1200 acres on Eastern Neck in Kent County, surveyed and he duly patented the same on December 2, 1661, he deeded a portion of this tract to his sons James and John.

He was one of the justices of the Kent County Court, held January 12, 1651, and in the years 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655 and 1656.<sup>61</sup> On folio 42 of Liber A. of the same record of the court proceedings appear the names of those who are believed to be all the male inhabitants of Kent in 1652, as follows: "Isle of Kent, 5 April, 1652. We whose names are hereafter subscribed, do promise and engage ourselves to be true and faithful to the commonwealth of England, without King or House of Lords." Among the other names are those of Robert Vaughan, Thomas Ringgold, John Ringgold. On folio 45 of the same record is recorded the proclamation on March 29, 1652, of Richard Bennett, Edmund Courties and William Claiborne as commissioners of Parliament. And on the same folio appears an order ap-

<sup>61</sup> Liber A., Fols. 38, 72 and 73, Kent County. Old Kent, pages 21, 69, 79, etc. Archives of Md., Pub. Md. Hist. Society, Vol. II, page 291.



pointing Mr. Phillip Conner and eight others, including Thomas Ringgold, commissioners to govern Kent Island, of whom Mr. Phillip Conner or Mr. Thomas Ringgold shall always be one of any court or action.”<sup>62</sup>

The name of his first wife is not known. In Liber A., folio 57, Mrs. Christian Hill, widow of Thomas Hill, is referred to on November 5, 1657, as being then the wife of Thomas Ringgold. On the same date he secured to Thomas Hill, Junior, by deed, all of his father's landed estate. No children by this second marriage have been recorded or mentioned.

He left no will and the only children of whom any mention has been found are the two referred to in the deed of December 2, 1661. They were:

John, whose descendants, if any, are not known and JAMES RINGGOLD, who held a portion of the tract called “Huntingfield,” which was patented by his father. He also held the manor of Eastern Neck and was known in various records as lord of that manor. The manor of Eastern Neck was one of the early manors erected under Lord Baltimore's conditions of planting and is cited by Mr. John Johnson in his article on “Old Maryland Manors.”

From the rent roll for Kent County it appears that a tract of land called “Ringgold's Fortune,” 150 acres, was surveyed for him March 24, 1665, on the north side of the Chester River at the head of a branch of Langford's Bay and was in the possession of his son Charles in 1707. Also a tract “The Plains,” 600 acres, was surveyed for him June 6, 1677, in Kent County on Langford's Bay and 300 acres of that tract were in possession of his son William in 1707. He was commissioned June 14, 1661, as one of the justices of the county court for Kent County. He was also commissioned as justice upon various other dates, September 28, 1674, December 7, 1675, March 25, 1676, January 25, 1675, April 20, 1676, October 30, 1677, and July 13, 1680. He was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained. They had one child, a son, who was known as Captain Thomas Ringgold. His second wife was Mary Vaughan, daughter of Captain Robert Vaughan, who was commander of Kent, 1647 to 1652.<sup>63</sup> By this marriage

<sup>62</sup> Old Kent, pages 26, 28, 59, 60.

<sup>63</sup> Pro. of Council, page 424. Old Kent, pages 224, 230, 297 to 300.

he has four sons: James, William, John and Charles and one daughter, Barbara. He died in 1686, and is said to have been then fifty years of age. His will is dated May 18, 1686, was proven September 28, 1686, and is recorded in the office of the register of wills for Kent County, Liber 1, page 13. In it he refers to his father, Thomas Ringgold, to his wife, Mary Ringgold, and his son, Thomas. He devised the tract called "The Plains" to his sons William and John, and "Ringgold's Fortune" to his youngest son Charles. He devised certain property to his son James, but provided that, as his "son James Ringgold is now the heir apparent of the lands of Captain Robert Vaughan, late of Kent County, deceased, being the eldest son of the now only daughter and heir of him the said Vaughan," the property so devised should go to Thomas if James received the Vaughan lands. He also referred to his daughter Barbara Lanham. As being of interest in connection with the marriage to Mary Vaughan it is here noted that William Vaughan, supposed to be the brother of Mary Vaughan Ringgold, in his will, dated September 15, 1684, proved October 20, 1684, recorded in Wills, Liber 1, fol. 4 for Kent County, appointed Mr. James Ringgold to be the guardian of his two children.

THOMAS RINGGOLD II, of Kent County, son of Major James Ringgold by his first marriage, was known as Captain Thomas Ringgold.

He was in possession of 900 acres of the tract called "Huntingfield," which had been patented by his grandfather, in 1707. A tract called "Ringgold's Chance" was surveyed for him on March 29, 1696, entered in rent roll for Kent County, fol. 50. He was church warden of St. Paul's Parish, in Kent, in 1695. And one of the vestrymen elected April 5, 1703. He was one of the justices of the county court for Kent County, in 1695 and 1697.

He was married three times.<sup>64</sup> His first wife was Sarah Ringgold, who died April 20, 1699, leaving an only child:

THOMAS RINGGOLD III, who was one of the justices of the county court for Kent County in 1727. He married May 1, 1712, Rebecca Wilmer, daughter of Simon and Rebecca Wilmer, and had four children as follows:

(1). THOMAS IV, born December 5, 1715, who was a member of the House of Burgesses of Maryland, 1762-3-4-5-6-8. He

<sup>64</sup> Old Kent, 61.





R. V. Barroll

James Bowers the Sum  
of his ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

for John ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
James Barroll

E. K. H. Chamber

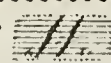
3 Oct 1827

for one hundred twenty nine  
above note

J. V. Barroll

SIGNATURES OF RICHARD BARROLL AND JAMES BARROLL  
OF BALTIMORE, SONS OF REV. WM. BARROLL, AND OF  
HIS GRANDSON, JAMES EDWIN BARROLL

.....

Chester River Bridge.	N <sup>o</sup> . 	CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.
<p>Be it known, That William Barroll is entitled to one share in the Capital Stock of the Chester River Bridge Company, on which Five Dollars have been paid ; transferable on the books of the said Company only personally or by Attorney.</p>		
		<p>W Barroll      Presid<sup>t</sup>.</p>

Chester-Town, 6th January, 1820.

.....

married October 24, 1743, Anna Maria Earle, daughter of James and Mary Tilghman Earle, and died April 1, 1772, leaving one son :

THOMAS, born December 4, 1744, who was a member of the Convention of Maryland of 1774. He married in his 20th year Mary Galloway, daughter of Saml. Galloway of Tulip Hill, and died October 26, 1774, leaving six children. Thomas, who married Mary Gittings, February 10, 1797. General Samuel, of "Fountain Rock" in Washington County, who was twice married. First to Maria Cadwalader, by whom he had three children. Ann C., who married William Schley. Major Samuel, who served in the Mexican War and distinguished himself. Cadwalader, who became rear-admiral in U. S. Navy and died, 1867.

His second wife was Mary A. Hay, by whom he had four children: George, Fayette, Virginia, Rebecca.

(2). REBECCA, baptized June 4, 1727.

(3). SARAH, who married Alex. Williamson.

(4). MAJOR WILLIAM, of Eastern Neck or the Hermitage as it was then called. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for Kent and of the convention of August 14, 1776.<sup>65</sup>

REV. WILLIAM BARROLL and ANN WILLIAMSON, had the following children :

ANN BARROLL, b. September 16, 1762.

SARAH BARROLL, b. September 25, 1769.

ABIGAIL BARROLL; each of these three daughters died unmarried.

WILLIAM BARROLL, b. August 6, 1764.

RICHARD BARROLL, b. January 17, 1774.

JAMES BARROLL, b. October 14, 1777.

The names of these children indicate that the eldest, Ann, was named for her mother, and Abigail for the mother of Rev. William Barroll in England. William, the eldest son, was named for his father, and Richard, either for his father's brother, or

<sup>65</sup> The above notes are largely taken from the account of the Ringgold family in the possession of William M. Knight, of Baltimore. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Ringgold, a nephew of Sarah Ringgold, who married Alexander Williamson. Another daughter of Samuel Ringgold, Mary, was the first wife of James Edmonson Barroll (*infra*). William Ringgold, a brother of Sarah, left a son, Jervis, whose daughter married George Wilson Spencer (*infra*).

Richard Jones, the brother of Abigail Barroll named in her will. James appears to have been a Barroll family name, but we can only conjecture whether his name was taken from the Barroll or Williamson side of his family.

After the death of her husband, Ann Barroll removed to Chestertown in order to educate her sons. At this time the Rev. Dr. William Smith removed from Philadelphia, where he had been president of the College of Philadelphia. He took charge of the Chestertown Academy, which then had about 140 students. Dr. Smith was a noted educator and in 1782 he founded Washington College. Each of Ann Barroll's sons were graduates of Washington College. The eldest, William Barroll, was one of the first five graduates in the class of 1783.

#### WILLIAM BARROLL

(10). WILLIAM BARROLL V, eldest son of REV. WILLIAM BARROLL and ANN WILLIAMSON, after graduating at Washington College in 1783, read law under Luther Martin, and was admitted to the Bar of Kent County, March 19, 1787. He early took high rank in his profession, was a skillful pleader, an effective and forcible speaker. He always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and was regarded as one of the leaders of the bar. There were but few cases of importance tried in Kent, for nearly 40 years after his admission, in which he was not of counsel. He was a man of high literary attainments. His general library was one of the largest and choicest in the state, while at the same time he had, perhaps, as complete and extensive a law library as was in the hands of any member of the bar outside of Baltimore City. A copy of the list of his law library is in the possession of the writer.

His bearing was dignified and courtly, and those who knew him say he was one of the finest types of a gentleman of the old school. His nephew, Benjamin Crockett Barroll, of Baltimore, in writing of him, used language so appropriately applicable if it were a description of the character and appearance of the nephew himself, that one could think it was written by some third person of the latter. In his letter (to Mrs. John Leeds Barroll), dated August 13, 1877, he said: "My Uncle William, your husband's grandfather, was a lovely character, he was one of the most dignified and finest looking men I ever saw. He





WILLIAM BARROLL V



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BARROLL, CHESTERTOWN, MD.



reminds me, beyond any man I have ever seen of what a ' Noble-man ' ought to be. There was likewise an old lady, his maiden sister, whom we called ' Aunt Sally,' who lived with him."

In early life he was interested in politics and represented Kent in the legislature in the sessions of 1795, 1796, 1798 and 1799.

In matters pertaining to the public weal, William Barroll always took an active and leading part. Until about 1820 there was no bridge over Chester River, which at Chestertown is nearly one-half mile in width, while the channel for a considerable distance is some 20 feet deep.

For over a quarter of a century the building of this bridge was talked of and discussed, and many efforts to accomplish its construction, by legislative enactment and otherwise, were made only to result in failure. After many commissions had been appointed, he was prevailed upon to undertake the matter, and it was chiefly through his efforts, influence and means that the bridge was finally built. He was the president of the corporation which constructed it and was the largest stockholder.

A copy of one of the shares of stock issued to build Chester River Bridge is shown on page 73.

This bridge was largely built by means of a lottery in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly 1820, Chap. 53, as follows:

" Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Barroll, Thomas Worrell, James Bowers, Jeremiah Nicols, James Brooke, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Henry Tilghman, Edward Anderson and James Brown, or a majority of them be and are hereby appointed managers in the place of those persons heretofore appointed commissioners, and that they are hereby authorized to draw a lottery, to raise the sum of money heretofore authorized to be raised by the commissioners aforesaid, and the same sum of money, when raised, to apply towards the erection of the said bridge."

In religion he was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman of Chester as well as of I. U. Parishes. He was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, and a leading Mason.

The regard in which he was held by his contemporaries is shown in the following account of his death, taken from the Baltimore Gazette, March 22, 1834:



“ Died.

On Sunday the 9th inst. at his residence in Chestertown, William Barroll, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. Barroll was the oldest member of the bar in this or adjacent counties. Several years ago, he relinquished his active and lucrative practice, but the energy and success of his career at the bar, his remarkable attention to business entrusted to him and the undeviating courtesy of his professional deportment are well known and remembered. He was a sound lawyer and possessed the unlimited confidence of his clients.

Mr. Barroll was also the oldest member of the Episcopal Church in this town, and had been in communion with it from an early age. In this relation few men have been so exemplary; for his moral and religious course of life demonstrated the truth and sincerity of his profession. In the social circle, and amidst his family he developed many fine traits of character. He was a tender and affectionate husband, and indulgent father, a kind and liberal master, a warm and sincere friend and a hospitable and courteous gentleman.

In his earlier years he was not unknown in the political world, and for many sessions he held a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland, as a delegate from Kent County. In this sphere he was active, useful and influential. Having long served his native state without any complaint from his constituents, he at length voluntarily declined further public honors, a rare eulogy, and retired to adorn private life with all the excellencies of his character. It may be truly said, that those who knew him best placed the highest estimate on his virtues and will most deeply lament his loss to his family, to society and to the church.”

William Barroll built and occupied the brick house on the east side of High Street between Front and Queen Streets in Chestertown. Prior to 1890 the yard north of the house was enclosed by a high wall. On the south side of the house on the site of the residence now occupied by William R. Aldridge was a small one-story and half frame building which he occupied as his law office. This law office now forms the rear part of the Aldridge residence. In those days, prior to 1850, the members of the bar in Chestertown had their offices either in their residences or in small one- and two-story buildings as near their homes as possible. Judge E. F. Chambers, until his death, occupied as a

law office the frame dwelling at the northeast corner of High and Front Streets, on the corner opposite his residence. While the brick building, which, until 1910, stood on the north side of Princess Street (Queen Street extended), was occupied by Thomas Bedingfield Hands as a law office, his residence being in the frame dwelling now the residence of Mrs. Annie H. Stam at the northeast corner of Princess and Cannon Streets.

William Barroll was twice married, his first wife whom he married in 1788, was Lucretia Edmondson, daughter of James Edmondson, and Rachel Leeds Bozman, of Talbot County, Md. [Rachel Leeds Bozman was a sister of John Leeds Bozman, the historian of Maryland. She was a daughter of John Bozman and Lucretia Leeds, who were married in 1754. Lucretia Leeds was the daughter of John Leeds, who in 1726, married Rachel Harrison, daughter of William Harrison and Elizabeth Dickerson. John Leeds died in 1790. Rachel Leeds Bozman, upon the death of James Edmondson, married the second time David Kerr, April, 1777, by whom she had several children, one of whom was John Leeds Kerr. Sophia Kerr, a daughter of David Kerr and Rachel Leeds Bozman, married July 3, 1798, Dr. Joseph Ennals Muse (a son of Thomas Muse, who on January 5, 1769, married Anna Ennals, daughter of Joseph Ennals and Mary Brooks), and had children (1), Joseph Ennals, b. March 29, 1810; (2), James Augustus, b. January 17, 1813; (3), William Henry, b. March 6, 1815; (4), George Edward, b. October 6, 1817; (5), Joshua.

Joseph Ennals Muse, Jr., mar. Anne Bayley of Cambridge, Md.

James Augustus Muse mar. December 14, 1847, Mary R. Sullivane of Cambridge, Md.

Dr. William Henry Muse, mar. February 26, 1841, Elizabeth R. Sullivane of Cambridge, Md.]

John Leeds Bozman, by his will probated April 25, 1823, bequeathed to his nephew, James Edmondson Barroll, a legacy which was to be expended for the purchase of books. With this legacy the "Works of the British Poets," 50 volumes, and other standard authors were bought, a large number of which are in the possession of the writer. His nephew for purposes of identification had a book plate prepared, a copy of which is shown.

William Barroll and Lucretia Edmondson had a daughter, Julianna, who died young, and one son, James Edmondson.



(11) JAMES EDMONDSON BARROLL was born in Easton, Md., August 24, 1779, and died December 24, 1875. He was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., which he attended until 1805 and then entered the freshman class of Yale. He remained at Yale until he had passed into the senior class, and was then compelled to leave because of a serious illness from typhoid fever, which he had contracted while in New Haven. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the Kent Bar, September 16, 1811. He was a man of profound erudition, devoted to literature, of studious habits, a well-read lawyer with a capacious memory under ready control. From the time of his admission to the bar until his retirement in 1853, he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers in Eastern Maryland. His practice was by no means confined to Kent, he also had many clients in Talbot, Queen Anne and Caroline counties. For many years his clientage was exceedingly large and he amassed considerable wealth. Honesty and integrity were his pupils, and he enjoyed the implicit trust and confidence of his clients and contemporaries. After leaving Chestertown he lived in Baltimore three years, and from there retired to his country place, "Holly Hall," near Elkton, Cecil County. An evidence of his ability and devotion to his profession is found in a compendious digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, which he was about to publish when the digest of Norris, Brown and Brune appeared. He had his manuscripts, written in the most careful and painstaking manner, bound in six large folio volumes. He also prepared a collection of the writings and best thoughts of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and English authors, and his own beautiful and often inimitable translations and comments attest his broad and elegant literary taste and training. These papers were bound in four quarto volumes under the title "*Nugae Literariae*," and they with the Maryland digests are in the possession of the writer. Of the latter work, nearly three quarters of a century after it was written, one of his great grandsons comments thus appreciatively:

"In the desert of literature an occasional oasis gladdens and refreshes the reader's eye. To-day it is Henry Esmond, tomorrow it may be another Shakespeare, but for all time the '*Nugae Literariae*' will rejoice the heart of the lover of beautiful poetry, and cause joy to those who revel in subtle satire and





JAMES EDMONDSON BARROLL



RESIDENCE OF JAMES EDMONDSON BARROLL IN CHESTERTOWN, MD.



keen wit. The collector of these 'Trifles,' as he modestly calls them, is an intimate friend of the great literary minds of the past, he knows their every foible. He would have been as much at home and on as easy terms in the Villa of Maecenas as in the coffee-houses of classical London with Mr. Pope and Dr. Arbuthnot.

His taste is faultless; the scope of his reading must have been limitless; he quotes gems and passages, whose every line is pure gold, from authors long forgotten. He is always careful to say all that should, and not all that could, be said on a subject. The introductions to extracts are often more interesting than that which is introduced. By a few terse comments our interest and appreciation is awakened, assuredly he had the golden touch of making literature seem attractive.

The poetry is generally imaginative, only a man of sensitive artistic taste could have felt the music and harmony of poetry which these 'Nugae' are alive with. He was a sincere hater, he detests prigs and fops. Ovid pleased him when he wrote:

'Blame not the Belles, since modern times can show.  
That ape of female foppery call'd a beau.'

One man on whom he empties the vials of his wrath is: 'Not vicious but vice itself, not a liar but a lie.'

As I write this and look from my window in Vanderbilt and see the room in which he studied in Connecticut Hall so many years ago, it makes me feel very near to him though our classes are one hundred years apart. No one can read his books and not have the same feeling."

In the war with England in 1812, James Edmondson Barroll was secretary and adjutant of the Troop of Horse, of which Frederick Wilson was captain. The minute book (the original of which is in the possession of the writer) is in his handwriting. He was one of the committee which was appointed June 5, 1813, to draw up its Bye Laws, and himself drew up and prepared same. He was present with the troop and took part in the battle of Caulk's Field. All the detailed drills of the troop from April 28, 1813, until the appearance of the British in the Chesapeake, are given. The following entries are taken from this book:

" 1814, July 11, Monday. Brigadier-General Chambers orders out J. E. Barroll, William Meeks, Bartholomew Etherington



and Thomas Wilkins into service to report themselves to Lieutenant-Colonel Reed at Buck Neck.

Colonel Reed orders R. S. Spencer, Jr., Thomas Wilkins, William Meeks, William Wayne and William Wickes, under command of J. E. Barroll to Captain Tilden's to patrol the bay shore from Fairley Creek to Worton during to-night.

12 July, Tuesday. Colonel Reed sent J. E. Barroll express from General Chambers directing Colonel Jarvis Spencer to call out a troop of horse.—Colonel Spencer sends the express to Captain Wilson to call out his troop.

13 July, Wednesday. Colonel Reed disbands the militia in consequence of the enemy retiring down the bay."

Subsequently, Sir Peter Parker, in the ship *Menelaus*, ascended the bay the latter part of the succeeding month appearing off Rock Hall, the minutes say, August 20. He landed his men at Tolchester, and on the night of August 30 proceeded on his march to Chestertown, which place it was his intention to burn. On Sunday, August 21, Captain Wilson's troop of horse were ordered out by Brigadier-General Chambers. The various details and reports are enumerated and the following entry appears:

"1814, August 30. Our detachment heretofore stationed at Willis X Roads, was moved in consequence of the movements of the enemy to the woods opposite Major Bower's gate, and placed under the command of Colonel Reed."

As the battle was at night and the enemy were concealed by the woods, there was little chance for the cavalry to take any part in the action. Young Barroll left his horse and with other members of the troop, fought with the infantry throughout the action.

He was a Mason and a member of Winder Lodge No. 78, Baltimore. When Winder Lodge was dissolved and reorganized as Clifton Lodge No. 83, he became a member of the latter lodge.

James E. Barroll, while living in Chestertown, occupied the brick residence at the northeast corner of Front and Cannon Streets. In those days his garden extended to within about fifty feet of High Street, taking in more than three-fourths of the entire block. The lot immediately in front of his house was

"I. Minute Book belonging to the Troop."  
1811. 11. June. Saturday.

The Troop met on College Common  
The following persons came  
The first 11 minutes. There was no  
next. There was no  
to. 11 minutes.

11. July. Monday. The 1st day of the month of July  
of the Troop for this day  
approved by  
at 11. 11 minutes. 11. 11 minutes.

11. July. Monday. The 1st day of the month of July  
of the Troop for this day  
approved by  
at 11. 11 minutes. 11. 11 minutes.

11. July. Monday. The 1st day of the month of July  
of the Troop for this day  
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at 11. 11 minutes. 11. 11 minutes.

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of the Troop for this day  
approved by  
at 11. 11 minutes. 11. 11 minutes.

11. July. Monday. The 1st day of the month of July  
of the Troop for this day  
approved by  
at 11. 11 minutes. 11. 11 minutes.





filled in by him, after he purchased the residence, thereby turning an unsightly and unpleasant dock, which was exposed at low tides, into what was then a beautiful and attractive outlook.

James Edmondson Barroll was twice married, his first wife was Mary Ringgold, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Ringgold, by her he had no children. On June 15, 1824, James Edmondson Barroll married Henrietta Jane Hackett, b. December 25, 1804, d. March 17, 1877.

[Henrietta Jane Hackett was a daughter of John Hackett and Sarah Van Solengin Bedford, daughter of Peter Bedford.

Peter Bedford was a brother of Judge Gunning Bedford, Junior, who was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress of 1776, and first judge of the U. S. District Court of Delaware. Their father was Gunning Bedford, an architect of Philadelphia, who, in 1742, married Susannah Jacquette, the daughter of Major Jacquette, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Gunning Bedford was a captain in the French and Indian War, and later, as an architect, was one of the founders of Carpenter's Hall and president of the committee having in charge its erection. He served as an alderman of the city, and died when 82 years of age in 1802.]

James Edmondson Barroll and Henrietta Jane Hackett had the following children: (1) Henrietta Maria, b. May 25, 1825, d. March 7, 1895; married Charles M. Medcalfe and had two sons; Edmondson Barroll, b. May 20, 1852, d. June 8, 1875, unmarried; and William Morgan, b. October 28, 1853, d. 21st October, 1886, unmarried. He was an honor graduate of West Point, and while a lieutenant of ordnance stationed at Sandy Hook, N. Y. Proving Ground, met an untimely death by the explosion of a shell, caused by a soldier trying to force a fuse, which had stuck into its seat. His unhappy mother was one of those present watching the tests.

(2) Laura Caroline, b. December 22, 1826, d. March 9, 1905.

(3) John Leeds, b. February 1, 1830, d. August 6, 1866.

(4) Mary Rebecca, b. September 20, 1832.

(5) Sarah Jane.

(6) Sophie Rose, b. March 8, 1837, d. April 27, 1887.

(7) Sarah Ellen.

(8) James Edmondson, b. September 23, 1842, d. June 13, 1886.

(9) Victoria, b. September 7, 1845, d. —.

MARY REBECCA BARROLL married Theophilus B. Horwitz, a lawyer of Baltimore City, and had two daughters, Mary and Carolyn Norris.

#### JOHN LEEDS BARROLL

(12). JOHN LEEDS BARROLL was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., and graduated with honor as valedictorian of his class at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1849, taking also the highest prize in oratory. He read law under his father and was admitted to the Kent Bar, April 13, 1852. He was elected State's Attorney for Kent County, which office he filled from 1854 to 1856. He was a prominent and active Mason, and died in Chestertown, August 6, 1866.

John Leeds Barroll married December 5, 1854, Elleonora Keene Horsey, b. December 19, 1835, d. May 5, 1905. [Elleonora Keene Horsey was the daughter of Thomas Hopewell Horsey, b. April 22, 1799, d. August 13, 1856, married November 2, 1829, Elleonora Frances Palmer, b. May 24, 1811, d. March 20, 1853. Thomas Hopewell Horsey was a son of Smith Horsey II, b. March 23, 1763, who married Sarah Horsey, b. March 1, 1767, daughter of Samuel and Ann Venables Horsey; Smith Horsey II, was a son of Smith Horsey I, who married Mary Coleman in 1746; Smith Horsey I, was a son of Samuel Horsey, who was the third son of Judge Stephen and Sarah (Williams) Horsey of Somerset County, Md. Stephen Horsey, in 1663, was appointed by Charles Calvert one of the commissioners of Maryland, and in 1666, was appointed high sheriff of Somerset County.]

They had children, all of whom were born in Chestertown, Md., as follows:

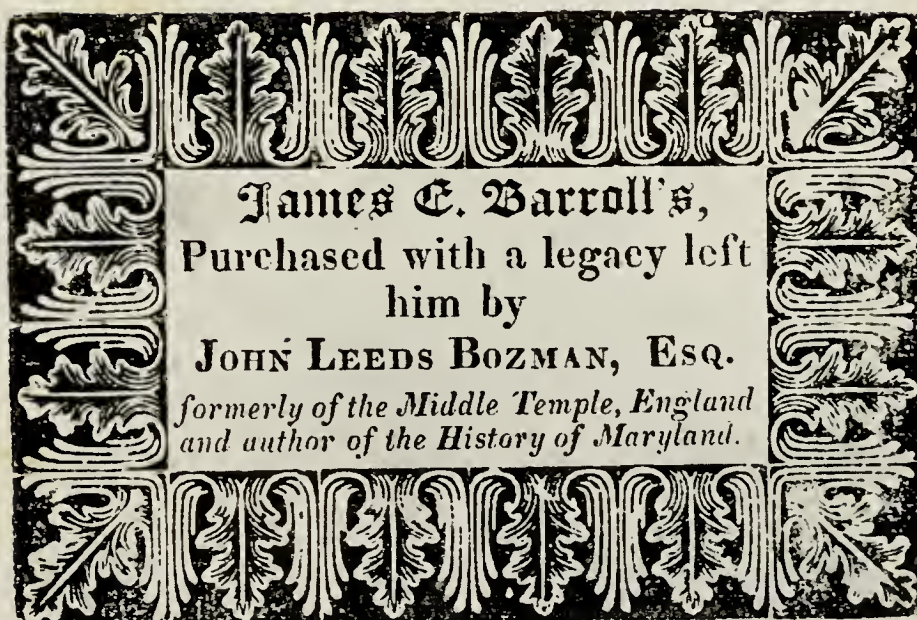
(1) John Leeds; (2) Edmondson Horsey, b. 12th November, 1857, d. November 17, 1861; (3) Hopewell Horsey; (4) Elleonora Lennox, b. August 6, 1862, d. Christmas Eve, 1864; (5) Morris Keene.

John Leeds Barroll was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where on October 22, 1885, he married Maria Stocker Lewis, daughter of Francis Albert Lewis and Anna Reed. (Francis Albert Lewis was born May 25, 1833, in Philadelphia and Anna Reed in Baltimore, Md., March 13, 1836.)





JOHN LEEDS BARROLL



BOOK PLATE OF JAMES EDMONDSON BARROLL





John Leeds and Maria Lewis Barroll have the following children:

Ethel, b. at Little Boar's Head, N. H.; Francis Lewis, b. at Little Boar's Head, N. H.; John Leeds, Jr., b. in Philadelphia, Pa., and now at university of Pennsylvania; Anna, b. at Little Boar's Head, N. H.; William, b. in Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopewell Horsey Barroll was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and graduated at Washington College in 1878. He was admitted to the Chestertown Bar in 1883, and on February 9, 1888, married Margaret Spencer Wethered, daughter of John Lathem Wethered and Charlotte Spencer, daughter of George Wilson Spencer and Margaret Ringgold. [John Lathem Wethered was the son of Peregrine Wethered and Hannah Medford; Peregrine Wethered was the son of John Wethered and Mary Sykes, daughter of James Sykes of Delaware, who was twice elected a member of the Continental Congress of 1776-1777 from Delaware; was a member of the Council of Safety and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution for the state of Delaware; and whose son subsequently became governor of that state; John Wethered's parents were Richard Wethered and Isabella Blay. The latter was the youngest daughter of Colonel William and Isabella Pearce Blay. Colonel William Blay, of "Blay's Range," the only son of Colonel Edward and Ann Blay, was for many years a vestryman of Shrewsbury Parish, and represented Kent in the Maryland Legislature, 1714-1715. He married Isabella Pearce, daughter of Judge William and Isabella Pearce. Colonel Edward Blay was a zealous churchman and vestryman of Shrewsbury Parish. In 1709, he gave to that parish the land upon which the church was built. He was a delegate from Cecil in the Legislature of Maryland, in 1706-7, and represented Kent in the session of 1713. Richard Wethered was a son of Samuel Wethered and Dolly Lewin of England. He came to Boston in 1720, and later settled in Maryland. The father of Samuel Wethered was Colonel Samuel Wethered, R. A., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wethered. The Wethered family in England were seated at Ashline Hall, Great Berkhamsted, in Herts and Bucks.]<sup>66</sup>

Hopewell Horsey and Margaret Wethered Barroll have the following children, all born in Chestertown, Md.:

<sup>66</sup> Hanson's Kent, page 317, where earlier records of the Wethered family will be found.

Lewin Wethered, A. B., from Washington College in 1908 and A. B. from Yale, 1910; William, b. May 1, 1890, d. July 15, 1891; Morris Keene; Hopewell Horsey, Jr.; John Wethered, all at this date attending Washington College.

Morris Keene Barroll entered West Point, 1885, graduated in 1889; graduated from the artillery school, Fortress Monroe in 1894; at present major in coast artillery, U. S. Army. He married September 25, 1894, Anne Van Bramer Miller [daughter of Brigadier-General Marcus Peter Miller, b. March 27, 1835, at Stockbridge, Mass., and his wife Katharine Sprague, daughter of Brigadier-General Joseph A. Haskin; General Miller graduated from West Point in 1854, and was a lineal descendant of Asa Miller, first lieutenant in a regiment of Continental Militia, commanded by Levy Ely, in the Revolutionary War].

Morris Keene and Anne Miller Barroll have the following children:

Morris Keene, b. at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; Lawrence Sprague, b. at Angel Island, Cal.; Elleonora Katharine, b. at Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM BARROLL married for his 2d wife, SARAH HANDS, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield Hands and Mary Jackson, his wife. Thomas Bedingfield Hands was a lawyer of Chestertown, Md., and a member of the convention of delegates of the province of Maryland, which met at Annapolis, May 8, 1776. By this convention on May 25, 1776, the following were elected a council of safety "until the end of the next session of convention: Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Charles Carroll, John Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, George Plater, James Tilghman, Thomas Smyth, Thomas Bedingfield Hands and William Hayward." It was this convention that relieved Governor Robert Eden of power, and signified to the governor that the public quiet and safety in the judgment of the convention require that he leave the province and that he was at full liberty to depart peaceably with his effects. He was also a member of the convention which met at Annapolis 21st June, 1776, and was again elected a member of the council of safety, which consisted of "John Hall, George Plater, Charles Carroll, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Thomas Bedingfield Hands, Benjamin Rumsey, Thomas Smyth, James Tilghman and Joseph Nicholson, Jr." <sup>67</sup>

Sarah Hands Barroll by her will dated 28th August, 1850,

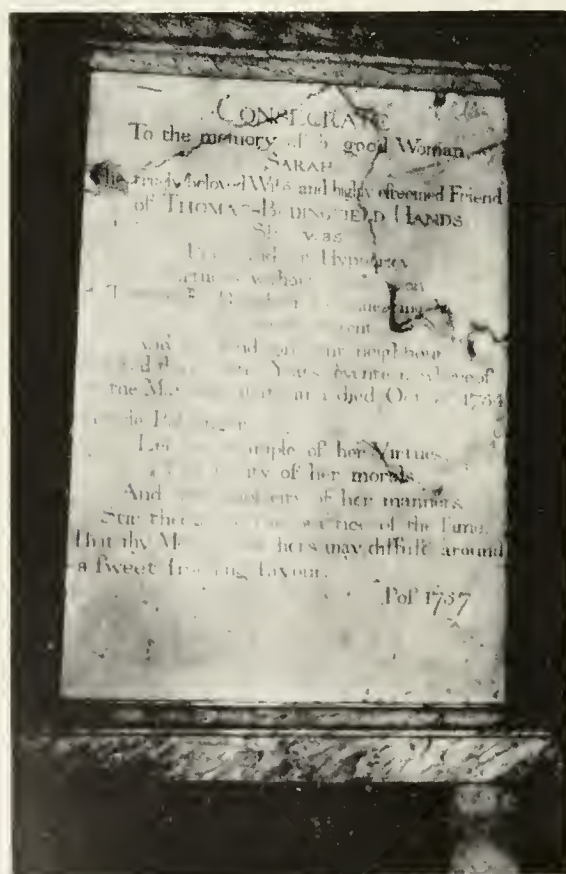
<sup>67</sup> Hanson's Kent, page 148.







SARAH HANDS BARROLL



MURAL TABLET TO SARAH HANDS IN  
CHURCH AT CHESTERTOWN, MD.

which was probated November 20, 1855, bequeathed her gold watch to her grandson, William Bedingfield Barroll, a silver cream pot to her granddaughter, Sarah Rebecca Barroll, a wrought gold ring to her niece, Anna M. Payne, and all the rest of her estate to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson Barroll.

Thomas Bedingfield Hands, father of Sarah Hands Barroll, married Mary Jackson (her will was probated September 20, 1820). His will was dated May 18, 1811, was probated 19th June, 1811, showing that he died between those dates; he devised his estate to his three children, Bedingfield Hands, Alexander Hands and Sarah Barroll, leaving as his executors, William Barroll and Bedingfield Hands.

The parents of the above-named Thomas Bedingfield Hands, were Thomas Bedingfield and Sarah Hands; and his will was dated February 22, 1768, and probated October 28, 1769. He devised all his estate to his son, Thomas Bedingfield, his daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, and his granddaughter, Sarah Smith. His wife, Sarah Hands, was the one to whom the mural tablet in the east wall of the Episcopal Church in Chestertown was erected. The inscription on this tablet is as follows:

CONSECRATE,  
 TO THE MEMORY OF A GOOD WOMAN,  
 SARAH  
 THE TRULY BELOVED WIFE AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIEND  
 OF THOMAS BEDINGFIELD HANDS,  
 SHE WAS  
 PIOUS WITHOUT HYPOCRICY,  
 VIRTUOUS WITHOUT AFFECTATION,  
 THE DUTIFUL DAUGHTER, THE INDEARING WIFE,  
 THE TENDER PARENT,  
 AND THE KIND, INNOCENT NEIGHBOUR,  
 SHE LIVED THIRTY THREE YEARS, SEVENTEEN WHEREOF  
 IN THE MARRIAGE STATE, AND DIED OCT. 5TH. 1754.  
 GENTLE PASSENGER,  
 LET THE EXAMPLE OF HER VIRTUES,  
 THE PURITY OF HER MORALS,  
 AND THE SIMPLICITY OF HER MANNERS,  
 STIR THEE UP TO THE PRACTICE OF THE SAME  
 THAT THY MEMORY, LIKE HERS, MAY DIFFUSE AROUND  
 A SWEET SMELLING SAVOUR. Pos. 1757.



## WILLIAM HANDS BARROLL

William and Sarah Hands Barroll, his second wife, had one child, a son:

(11). WILLIAM HANDS BARROLL, who was educated at Washington College and afterwards at Harvard College. He was by profession a lawyer and for many years was captain of the "Independent Blues," a military company then in existence in Chestertown. He married Rebecca Johnson, a daughter of Edward Johnson and Elizabeth (MacKubbin) Johnson, in Baltimore, October 24, 1822.

While in Chestertown they resided in the brick dwelling near the northeast corner of Front and High Streets. He had for his law office the small one-story building at the north end of the lot adjoining the residence of Wm. R. Aldridge.

William Hands Barroll removed from Chestertown and died in Jamaica, L. I., August 23, 1849; Rebecca, his wife, died in Baltimore, August 12, 1869. They had eight children:

(12). (I). MARY ELIZABETH BARROLL, b. in Chestertown, Md., December 12, 1823, d. in Norfolk, Va., January 12, 1864, mar. John I. Frisby, August 10, 1847. They had four children, viz.:

(1). Richard Frisby, b. at Oxford, Baltimore County, June 16, 1848, d. in Norfolk, Va., July, 1862.

(2). Elizabeth Brown Turner Frisby, b. in Baltimore, December 17, 1849, d. December 25, 1850.

(3). Elizabeth Brown Frisby, b. in Baltimore, November 25, 1851, d. in Baltimore, Md., October, 1865.

(4). WILLIAM BARROLL FRISBY, b. in Baltimore, May 30, 1854, d. in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1902. The following account of his life-work is taken from the Boston Transcript of June 6 and June 8, 1902.

"After an illness of nearly two weeks, Rev. William Barroll Frisby, D. D., rector of the Church of the Advent, died at noon to-day, at his home on Brimmer Street, adjoining the church. His death came as a great surprise to his parishioners, as yesterday his condition was such as to give much encouragement for his complete recovery. Last night, however, he was restless and more feverish than before, and when the morning dawned he was in an exhausted condition, and from then he began to sink rapidly.

William Barroll Frisby was born in Baltimore, Md., May 30,



WILLIAM HANDS BARROLL



REBECCA JOHNSON BARROLL

rights  
 Sarah H Barroll  
 James E Barroll  
 Wm A. Barroll  
 " "



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HANDS BARROLL



LAW OFFICE OF WILLIAM HANDS BARROLL



1854. His early education was obtained in the schools of that city and Washington, and later he took a collegiate course at Columbia College, in the capital city, from which he was graduated in 1876. Early in life he was attracted to the ministry, and entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated in 1879. Immediately he was invited to become one of the curates of Trinity Church, New York, of which Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., was rector. He remained there three years, performing the greater part of his work in the slum districts of the east side, where he resided much of the time while he was connected with Trinity Church.

Partly for rest and partly to gratify a taste he had for teaching, Dr. Frisby gave up his work at Trinity, and took a position in the Cathedral School at Garden City, Long Island, where he managed to win the confidence of a large number of young boys, who as they grew up became staunch friends and supporters of his later life. From the Garden City School, Dr. Frisby was called to Trinity Chapel, where he assisted Rev. Dr. Swope. He remained here some three years.

On the elevation of Rev. Charles C. Grafton, rector of the Church of the Advent, to the Bishopric of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., in 1887, Rev. Dr. Frisby a few months later was invited to assume charge of this large Boston parish. On Advent Sunday, 1888, he entered upon his new duties, and since that time the church has made remarkable strides in every way, thanks to the ability, zeal, wisdom and care of the beloved rector. As a preacher, Dr. Frisby was always an acknowledged leader, having an excellent command of language; and the courage of his conviction to speak fearlessly in the condemnation of what was wrong in every walk of life. Though a ritualist of the most pronounced type, he was held in the greatest esteem by those of the other wing of the church. He was a member of the University Club, of the Episcopalian Club, and the Catholic Club, which numbers among its members only those of the ritualist branch of the Episcopal Church. By laymen, everywhere, he was held in as high regard as by his clerical brethren, and possessed just those qualities of mind and heart that won for him friends everywhere. Dr. Frisby was never married and made his home with an aunt [Mrs. Judson Hendren, *infra*]. Both his parents died a number of years ago.

Of those who go home and are no more seen, it is often the impulse, in the first hours of bereavement, to dwell upon that which we have lost out of our lives here below. We condole with one another because our associate in affairs, in social life, or in religious organization has been taken from us, and with affectionate sorrow we enumerate his civic virtues, his friendly offices, and his benevolent deeds. There are occasions, however, when a good man dies which lead the minds of those who have had the privilege of intimacy to dwell upon the characteristics which are not limited by temporal conditions, but which we recognize as they throng upon the grief-sensitized memory, as having indicated a detachment from them all.

To-day the death of William Barroll Frisby is such an occasion. Devoted priest, loyal and philanthropic citizen, gentleman and courteous companion as Dr. Frisby was, despite the poignancy of our sorrow for our loss in these relations, we recall with the most vivid distinctness elements of personality which separated him somehow from them and from those engrossed and perplexed in the ways of the world, however nearly they seemed to approach him. He possessed a conception of the spiritual life so strong and earnest, his nature was of such virginal purity, his faith was so direct and unswerving, that it is already almost easier to think of him as parted from that frail and delicate form, awaiting the assumption of the spiritual body, than clothed in the mortal body which was so dearly familiar to our eyes.

There are as various modes of influence as there are individuals. It may be exerted by those who have struggled and overcome; by those who possess forceful personal magnetism; by gifts of eloquence and by power of command; but it is probably the case that its silent waves have been propagated in the largest measure from those rare souls of whom we may almost say, 'the world was not worthy,' who were in it but not altogether of it, Heaven lying all about them in manhood even as in childhood. Such a soul was that which now expects in Paradise its perfect consummation and bliss.

It is absolutely certain that he who has departed out of the world would have desired of all things, however in his humility he might have doubted it, that, as we remember him, our belief in the unseen should be strengthened by his belief and our hopes fixed by his reasonable, religious and holy hope in the good



REV. WILLIAM BARROLL FRISBY





things of the undiscovered country into which he has passed. Of that country we are assured with a confident and happy hope that he was born and that he lived a predestined citizen.

E. W."

"Like St. Paul he has 'finished his course,' having 'kept the faith' and we who knew and loved him have no shadow of doubt as we rejoice to think that the crown laid up for him in heaven by his Master is now upon his head. No eulogy spoken by man is worthy of notice compared with the 'Well done, good and faithful servant' which by faith we hear spoken by the lips of the Living Lord, whose real presence was the chief joy of our brother while he saw through a glass darkly in word and significant sacrament, but now beholds face to face.

If there is or ever has been saintliness on earth, it was illustrated in the godly patience, gentleness, meekness, long-suffering, faith, joyfulness, zeal of good works, brotherly kindness and charity of our dear brother now departed.

A priest, he illustrated by efficient faithfulness and daily personal devotion the one perfect life, by whose sacrifice the world has been redeemed to God.

A pastor, he went about doing good to lofty and lonely, to rich and poor, to wise and simple, as a faithful under shepherd, even in sight of his divine master.

A teacher, he, like the apostle, delivered what he also had received, 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' and neither fear nor vain conceit led him astray into novel and uncertain paths of man's device. Learned, but neither pedantic nor destructive; wise by the light revealed more than by that of flickering fancy; a lover of the truth as it is in Jesus, rather than as it may be in human theory; he taught, not what he only thought, but what the church of God has held and transmitted from the day of the holy apostles to this day.

But pre-eminently he taught by acts even more than by words. The house of God, magnified as the dwelling place on earth of the great King in his beauty and glory, and the altar stone when the lamb-slain was ever exalted to the object of human adoration is praise well-made by him, eloquent of the unchanging truth of the New Covenant in the precious blood.

The embellishments of the Church of the Advent were not for human pleasure, but for the honor of Him of whose riches we all are partakers.

Father Frisby was like Joshua, a leader in the church. Many years ago the vested choir of the Church of the Advent was a source of bitter criticism, being solitary in this diocese, but Father Frisby lived to see the example followed all over the diocese and even in Trinity Parish. The vestments at the Church of the Advent, once generally condemned, were adopted at the consecration of the bishop of Western Massachusetts. As a leader, Father Frisby suffered, but the Church of Massachusetts has already learned that the true catholicity is where there is the greatest spirit of Christlike charity. 'May perpetual light shine upon him.'

W. A. H."

(II). WILLIAM BEDINGFIELD BARROLL, b. in Chestertown, Md., August 28, 1825, d. in Pittsburg, 1862, mar. Nannie Cookers, in Cumberland, Md., December 16, 1852. They had two sons, John and William Barroll, both of whom died in infancy.

(III). EDWARD JOHNSON BARROLL, b. in Chestertown, October 1827, d. in Baltimore, unmarried, June 1, 1860.

(IV). ALEXANDER HANDS BARROLL, b. in Hempstead, Long Island, December 22, 1834, d. in Sacramento, Cal., November 4, 1850.

(V). HENRY BALLARD BARROLL, b. in Hempstead, Long Island, January 19, 1837, mar. Adelia Rollinson in Brooklyn, L. I., December 14, 1864, and had five children:

(1). JOSEPH ROLLINSON BARROLL, b. in Brooklyn, Long Island, March, 1867, was mar. in Chicago, Ill., December, 1890, to Katharyn Thoms, oldest daughter of John B. Thoms, who previously resided in Baltimore, he was the oldest son of Burton Thoms of Dundee, Scotland. They have three children:

Joseph Rollinson Barroll, Jr.; Eugenia Vassar Barroll; Marjorie Burton Barroll.

(2) William Hands Barroll, d. in infancy; (3) Mary Elizabeth Barroll, d. in infancy; (4) Lucy Barroll; (5) Henry Edward Barroll, mar. October 23, 1909, Ida Marie Hamilton Laird, of Auburn, N. Y.

(VI). FRANKLIN HANDS BARROLL, b. in Hempstead, Long Island, January 25, 1839, d. in Portland, Oregon, September 17, 1890. He was captain of the 2d U. S. Infantry, in the regular army during the war, and resigned his commission August 8, 1866. He mar. SUSAN DENIN in 1861, and they had the following children:





WASHINGTON COLLEGE in the State of MARYLAND.



*Erected 1783 - Destroyed by fire 1827 - Rebuilt 1844*

ORIGINAL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1783,  
DESTROYED BY FIRE, 1827

Nº

1784. Washington College Lottery.  
State of Maryland Nº.

Nº

**T**HIS Ticket entitles the Bearer to such Prize as may be drawn against its Number, if demanded in Nine Months after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

*Wm. L. Johnson Secy.*

(1). FRANCES MABEL BARROLL, b. February 14, 1863, in Alexandria, Va., mar. CHARLES HENRY KORELL, March 13, 1883. They have the following children, all b. in Portland, Oregon.

(a). Dagman Marie, (b) Laura Frances, (c) Franklin Frederick, (d) Mabel Henriette, (e) Walter Henry.

(VII). SARAH REBECCA BARROLL, b. in Jamaica, L. I., November 13, 1840, mar. Judson Hendren in Norfolk, Va., October 11, 1860. Mr. Hendren d. September 3, 1865. She d. in Boston, Mass., May 19, 1909.

(VIII). CLARENCE MACKUBBIN BARROLL, b. in Jamaica, L. I., June 22, 1834, d. January 9, 1845, in Jamaica.

### RICHARD BARROLL

(10). RICHARD BARROLL, the second son of Rev. William Barroll, as stated above, b. January 17, 1774, and was therefore only four years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother, after the death of her husband, moved to Chestertown, Md., where there was an excellent school then conducted by Rev. William Smith, D. D., who, in 1782, founded Washington College. There she educated each of her sons, and Richard Barroll graduated from the college in 1794. He read law under his elder brother, William Barroll; and the records of the Kent County Court show that he was admitted to the bar, March 19, 1798. He became Register of Wills of Kent County, December 16, 1799, and held this office until his death, which occurred about July, 1820, as letters on his estate were committed to his nephew, James E. Barroll, on July 19 of that year. He, like his brother William, was a vestryman of both Chester and I. U. parishes.

Richard Barroll married Hester Catholina, who died as appears from her tombstone, May 15, 1814, aged 29 years. She was buried in I. U. churchyard as was also her husband.

They were married probably in 1801, as on June 17 of that year he purchased of Robert Wright the residence on northwest corner of Front and Fish Streets (now Maple Avenue), at present occupied by William J. Vannort. Here is where he lived and died.

The three children of Richard Barroll and Hester Catholina, his wife, were Anna M.; Elizabeth, who died young; and Mary C. One daughter, Anna M. Barroll, married Bishop Payne, of Petersburg, Va. A beautiful tribute was paid to her by



Rev. Peregrine Wroth, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, in an address which he delivered as late as May 17, 1906, at Emmanuel Church, Chestertown, on the occasion of its annual meeting, to the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Easton.<sup>68</sup>

“ He spoke of Chestertown, where the first convention of the church was ever held, as the holy ground of their old church and referred feelingly to Anna Barroll, one of Chestertown's own people, afterwards wife of Bishop Payne, who in the early missionary days went with him to Africa, and laid down her life at Cape Liberia, for the benighted negro.”

The other daughter, Mary C. Barroll, married Edward Johnson. Mrs. Sarah Barroll Hendren in a letter dated 1897, says:

“ I do not know if you know anything of your grandfather's uncle, Richard Barroll. I do not know whom he married, but he had two daughters Anna, who married Bishop Payne of Africa; and Mary, who married my mother's brother, Edward Johnson. They had three daughters, Anna, Elizabeth and Mary. Mary is still living and is a ‘ Sister of St. Mary's. ’ She lives in the South, the others died after they were grown. Bishop Payne's wife had no children.”

(10). JAMES BARROLL, third son of Rev. William Barroll and Ann Williamson, after graduating at Washington College went to Baltimore, and during his life was a highly respected citizen, and successful merchant of that city.

At first he engaged in business with Benj. Ricaud as partner. Mr. Ricaud named for him one of his sons, James Barroll Ricaud, who afterwards was elected to Congress, and in 1864, became judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, comprising Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline and Talbot counties.

James Barroll, was a Mason, and the following is a transcript of the records of the lodge he joined:

“ *Baltimore, Maryland, Masonic Temple, January 18, 1908.*  
*Cassia Lodge No. 45.*

James Barroll, of Baltimore, was entered February 12, 1811. Passed February 26 and raised March 24 of that year. He applied for initiation at the second communication of the lodge,

<sup>68</sup> Easton Churchman, July, 1906.

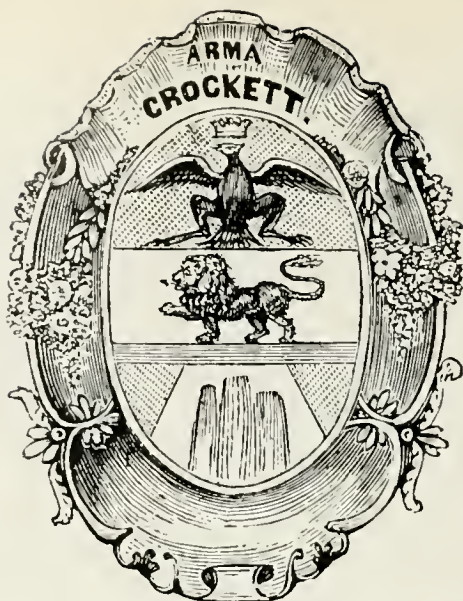


JAMES BARROLL OF BALTIMORE  
PORTRAITS BY HADDY



MARY ANN CROCKETT, WIFE OF JAMES BARROLL,  
OF BALTIMORE





CROCKETT ARMS



JANE DONNELLAN, WIFE OF BENJAMIN CROCKETT



May 24th. 1812.  
I BEAR TESTIFY, That on Sunday 17th Decr 1810 in  
St Pauls Church, Baltimore I confirmed

James Brockitt  
according to the Form prescribed by  
the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will further appear by refer-  
ring to the Records of the said Parish Church; and I humbly implore  
Almighty GOD that We may continue a faithful Disciple of  
JESUS CHRIST and never forsake the Communion of the said  
Church in which We have been incorporated, and by His own  
Act and Deed freely chosen, in the Presence of GOD and his Church.

Thos. Lee Bayly Bp of  
the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

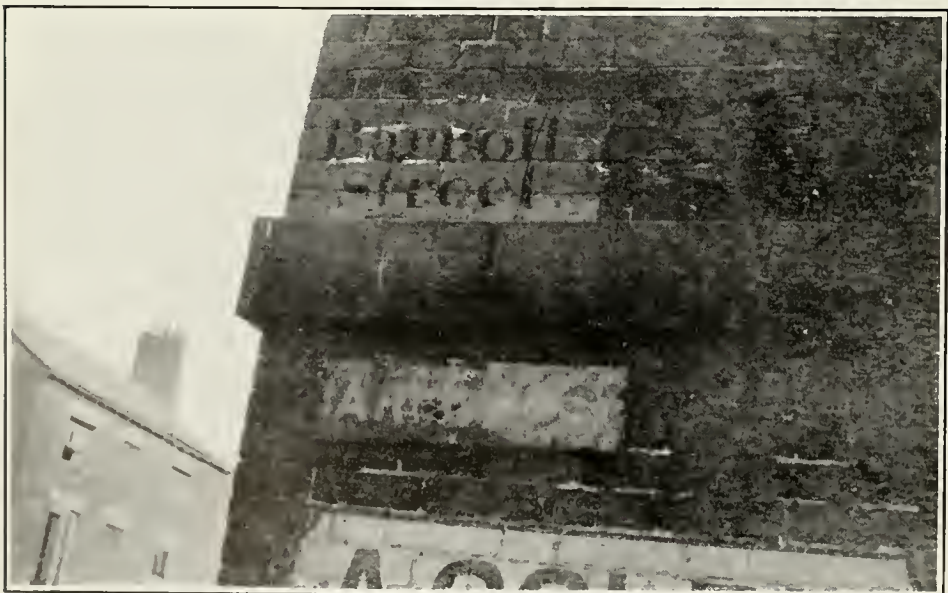
Test.  
Jos. C. Benson



A GLIMPSE OF THE RIVER WYE NEAR BYFORD



MAIN STREET, HEREFORD



BARROLL STREET, HEREFORD, ENGLAND



viz., January 25, and was therefore one of the earliest initiates. All of this was while the lodge was working under dispensation, as the charter was not granted until May 5, 1811.

James W. Jamison,  
Secy."

He was one of the organizers and original directors of the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, serving in the directorate from July 1, 1835, until March 3, 1842. He was succeeded by his son, James W. Barroll, who was elected a director May 3, 1842.

In the erection of Washington's monument in Baltimore, he took a leading and active interest. It will be remembered the funds to erect this monument were raised by means of a lottery created by an act of the Maryland Legislature. On page 96 is a copy of one of the original tickets issued by the lottery company and signed by James Barroll, whose name is among those in the corner stone of the monument.

When the British attacked Baltimore in the War of 1812, James Barroll was cornet, or 4th officer, of the First Baltimore Hussars, which formed a part of the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Cavalry Militia. He participated in the Battle of North Point, on September 12, 1814. His business associate, Benjamin Ricaud, was a private in the Hussars and was present with him in the battle.

James Barroll married Mary Ann Crockett, b. September 10, 1789, d. January 12, 1868. She was baptized October 5, 1791, and married James Barroll, December 15, 1812. She was a daughter of Benjamin Crockett, and his wife, Jane Donnellan, who were married March 6, 1785. Benjamin Crockett d. April 22, 1792.

Jane Donnellan was a daughter of Thomas Donnellan, who was born in 1726, and was one of those appointed by Congress in 1777, to sign the "Bills of Credit."<sup>99</sup> A copy of one of these notes is inserted herein. Jane Donnellan was b. in 1762; d. August 14, 1827. St. Paul's Church records show that she was confirmed May 24, 1812, by Bishop Thomas John Claggett, first bishop of Maryland. Her monument is in St. Paul's churchyard, Baltimore, to the left of the entrance gate. Thomas Donnellan at the time of his death had been a resident of Baltimore more than

<sup>99</sup> Scharf's Baltimore, page 155.



40 years. He died September 11, 1810, in the 84th year of his age. He had a daughter, Mary Anne Donnellan, mar. Amos Loney and left many descendants, the eldest living one is Mr. William A. Loney, formerly of Baltimore, now a resident of the state of New York. Mr. Loney has three daughters married, respectively to Mr. Frederick Roosevelt and the late Mr. Bruce Brown, both of New York City, the youngest daughter, by a second marriage, married Henry Abbot, of Boston, Mass. The following notice of his death appears in the Federal Gazette of September 14, 1810.

“ Died on Tuesday morning in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Donnellan. This worthy gentleman has been an inhabitant of Baltimore more than forty years, and during that time maintained, by his distinguished integrity and active industry, a most exemplary character, and was universally respected by his fellow citizens. He was not exempt from many painful vicissitudes of fortune, which ‘flesh is heir to,’ while sojourning in this vale of sorrow; yet these he met with all the fortitude of a Christian, placing a firm reliance on the promise of his God.”

The children of JAMES BARROLL and MARY ANN CROCKETT were as follows:

(11). (I). James W. Barroll, b. August 27, 1813, d. August 22, 1887, and buried in the Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore.

(II). Edward Barroll, b. August 21, 1814, d. September 28, 1814.

(III). Jane Barroll, b. July 12, 1815, d. unmarried, May 5, 1887.

(IV). Edward Barroll, b. September 6, 1816, d. September 9, 1854.

(V). Mary Ann Barroll, b. October 19, 1817, d. November 16, 1844.

(VI). Benjamin Crockett Barroll, b. June 16, 1819, d. April 5, 1908.

(VII). Elizabeth Hands Barroll, b. October 16, 1820, d. February 28, 1899.

(VIII). William Barroll, b. February 7, 1822, d. unmarried.

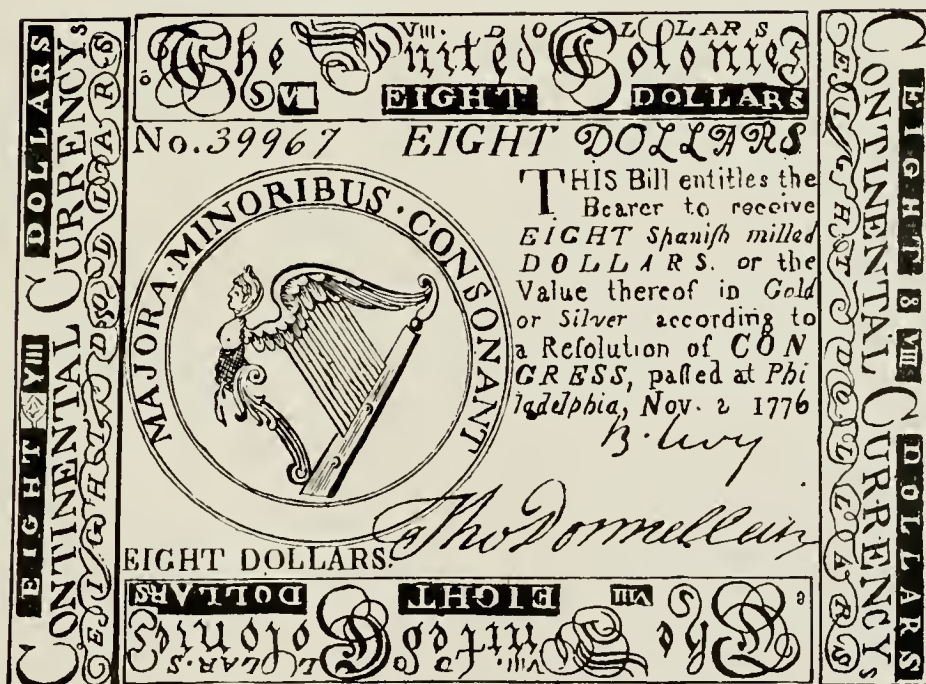
(IX). Richard Barroll, b. August 11, 1823.

(X). Charles Barroll, b. September 28, 1825, d. May 7, 1905.

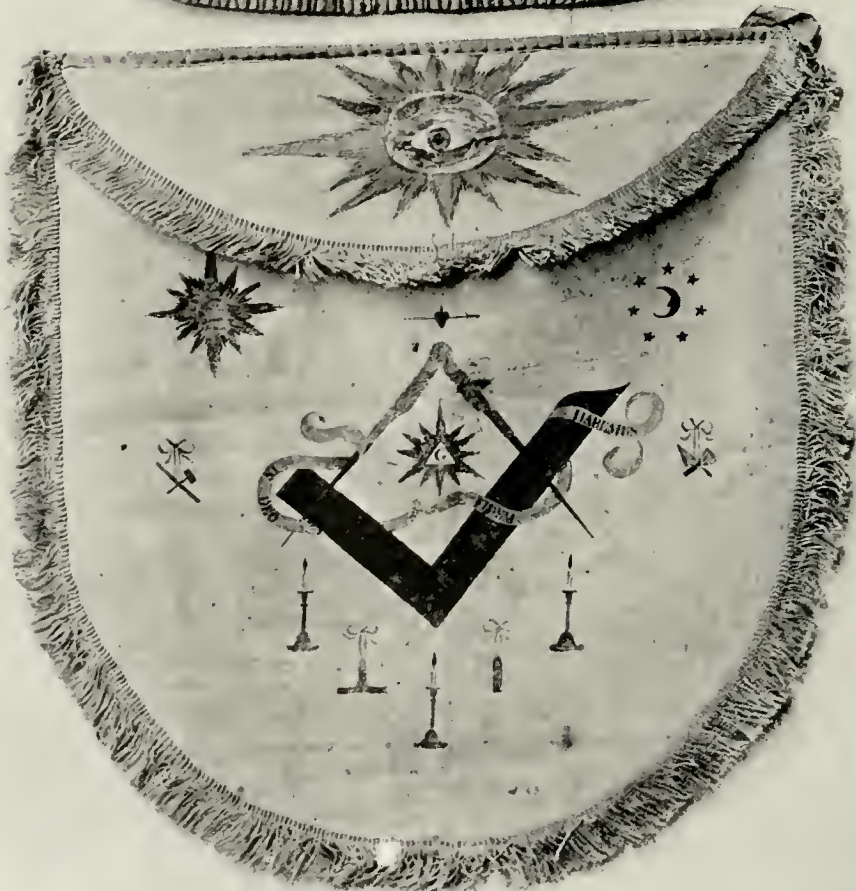
(XI). Henry Barroll, b. July 10, 1827, d. January 18, 1865, unmarried.



MARY, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS DONNELLAN, WIFE OF AMOS LONEY



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY SIGNED BY  
THOMAS DONNELLAN



MASONIC REGALIA OF JAMES BARROLL OF BALTIMORE



(XII). Serena Barroll, b. March 2, 1830, d. December 10, 1879.

In St. Paul's churchyard, Baltimore, is the Barroll family vault in which James Barroll, his wife, and many of his children repose. Among them are Edward, infant, b. August, 1814. George Corbin Washington, Jr., and his mother Mary Ann, the first wife of Lewis William Washington. Richard, Henry, and Jane Barroll, Elizabeth Hands, in the Jenkins lot; Serena in the Fisher lot, and Benjamin Crockett are all buried in Greenmount Cemetery.

(I). James W. Barroll, son of James and Mary Ann (Crockett) Barroll, was b. August 27, 1813, d. June 30, 1887. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Md.; was taken into partnership by his father, and d. June 30, 1887. He mar. 1st Amelia Henderson, daughter of Susan Ward and Andrew Fisher Henderson. [Susan Ward was a daughter of William and Ann (Veazey) Ward. Ann Veazey was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth DeCourcy Veazey, b. 9th April, 1766, mar. 25th November, 1784, William Ward, son of William and Rebecca Davis Ward.]

James W. and Amelia Henderson Barroll had issue: (1) Amelia, d. January 23, 1848; (2) Francis, d. November 28, 1854; (3) Amelia, d. October 21, 1854; (4) Susan, d. February 7, 1848; (5) James, d. February 7, 1848; (6) Edmund; (7) William Veazey; (8) Mary, d. Nov. 5, 1910.

James W. Barroll mar. 2d Ann Ellen Jenkins (d. February 11, 1904), daughter of Mark Jenkins, and had issue: (1) Elizabeth, d. infant, and Frederick V.

(IV). Edward Barroll, son of James Barroll and Mary Ann (Crockett) Barroll, b. in Baltimore, September 6, 1816.

He went west and practiced law in Lafayette, Ind., and later in New Madrid, Missouri, where he d. September 9, 1854.

In 1843 he married Maria Louisa Hatcher, eldest daughter of Archibald Hatcher and Elizabeth Nicholson (Dibrell) Hatcher of Lynchburg, Va. Maria Louisa Hatcher, b. in Lynchburg, Va., December 31, 1820, d. September 22, 1869, in Fredericktown, Mo. They had issue:

(A.) Charles Edward Barroll, b. April 7, 1844, d. January 21, 1899. (B.) Mary Ann Barroll. (C.) Edward Barroll, b. August 16, 1848, d. May 6, 1849. (D.) Henry Harris Barroll. (E.) Fannie Dibrell Barroll.

(A.) Charles Edward Barroll was about seventeen years old when the Civil War began, he enlisted in the First Missouri (Confederate) Infantry, and fought throughout the entire war with great courage, finally surrendering at Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1865, three weeks after the surrender of General Lee.

February 12, 1868, he married Elizabeth Caruthers, eldest daughter of Solomon Deboe Caruthers and Mary Jane (Harris) Caruthers, of Fredericktown, Mo. They had issue:

(I). Henry Caruthers Barroll, (II) Nellie Maya Barroll, (III) Mary Hatcher Barroll, all born in Fredericktown, Mo. (IV) Edward Charles Barroll, born in Farmington, Mo.

I. Henry Caruthers Barroll at present (1910) living in Pasadena, Cal. He married June 2, 1896, Luella Bone, daughter of Thomas P. and Elizabeth Bone, of Wichita, Kan. They have one child: Elizabeth Bone Barroll, born in Spokane, Wash.

II. Nellie Maya Barroll, married November 28, 1895, at Boone Terre, Mo., Arthur DeVere Anderson, son of John Anderson and Hannah Olivia (Lyon) Anderson of Saint Louis, Mo. (John Anderson formerly of Stockholm, Sweden.) They had seven children: (1) Arthur DeVere Anderson, Jr., born in Hunter, Mo., December 8, 1896, d. in Berkeley, Cal., February 22, 1905; (2) Charles Barroll Anderson; (3) Olivia Lucile Anderson; (4) Doris Anderson; (5) Nellie Maya Anderson; (6) Victor Richard Anderson; (7) infant son. Their home is Berkeley, Cal.

III. Mary Hatcher Barroll, married December 23, 1897, Nathan David Vail, son of Nathan C. Vail and Elizabeth (Fenton) Vail, of Ironton, Mo. Issue, three children: (1) Barroll Nathan Vail; (2) Dorothy Elizabeth Vail; (3) Paul Burton Vail; living at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

IV. Edward Charles Barroll, married June 30, 1909, Pearl O'Sullivan, daughter of William O'Sullivan and Sarah (Hunt) O'Sullivan of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Residing in Farmington, Mo.

(B). Mary Ann Barroll, married February 21, 1866, Abner Jackson Bean, son of Robert Bean and Mary Bean of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Abner Jackson Bean, b. August 24, 1837, d. at Whitewater, Mo., January 26, 1906, no issue.

(D). Henry Harris Barroll educated in New Madrid and Jackson, Mo., where his family resided in 1858. In 1867 he

WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY  
SECOND CLASS.

(2451)

The holder of this Ticket will be entitled to such prize as may be  
drawn in its number in the same class of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY  
if demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished  
subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent.

12  
R. Barroce

and believe me to be sincerely.

Yr. Most. Affct. Servt.

Richard Barroce

SIGNATURE OF RICHARD BARROLL TO LETTER ON PAGE 48





EDWARD BARROLL



MARIA LOUISA HATCHER, WIFE OF EDWARD BARROLL

entered the United States Naval Academy, graduated in the class of 1871, and promoted to commander in 1899.

He voluntarily retired in this grade, from active service, under what is known as "the Act of March 3, 1899," but was continued on shore-duty at the Hydrographic Office in Washington, D. C.

During the Spanish War, he served on the blockades of Havana and Santiago and also in guarding the Yucatan Channel. He participated in the capture of Guantanamo and received through Congress two medals for conspicuous service during this war, one for services at Santiago, and one for service at Guantanamo.

He first married Elizabeth Johnson Brady (November 5, 1884), second daughter of Matthew Brady and Mary Elizabeth (Johnson) Brady, of West Baton Rouge Parish, La. Elizabeth Johnson Brady was born in New Orleans, La., December 6, 1860, and died at Palm Springs, Fla., February 6, 1886. They had one son, Henry Harris Barroll, Jr., married June 3, 1908, Edwina Watson Knapp, daughter of Edwin Fitch Knapp and Helen (Cotter) Knapp, of South Norwalk, Conn. They live in Brooklyn.

On October 3, 1889, Henry Harris Barroll married Marie Louise Hoyt, second daughter of Thomas Granville Hoyt and Julia Elizabeth (Holt) Hoyt, of Danbury, Connecticut.

Marie Louise Hoyt, b. in Danbury, Connecticut, they have no children, and reside in Washington, D. C.

(E). Fannie Dibrell Barroll, married May 7, 1874, William Barlas Young Wilkie, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, son of John Wilkie and Janet (Black) Wilkie, of Ceres, Fife, Scotland. They live in Dunedin, Fla., and have no issue.

(V). MARY ANN BARROLL, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Crockett) Barroll, b. October 19, 1817, d. November 16, 1844, married May 17, 1836, Lewis William Washington. [Lewis William Washington, b. November 30, 1812, at Georgetown, D. C., and d. at Beall Air, Jefferson County, Va., October 1, 1871. He was graduated at Princeton, 1833, A. M. in 1837, and was the son of Coll. George Corbin Washington and Eliza Ridgely Beall, his wife. George Corbin Washington, son of William Augustine Washington, and his cousin, Jane Washington, his wife. William Augustine Washington was a son of General

Washington's older half-brother, Augustine Washington, who married Anne Aylett, while Jane Washington was the daughter of General Washington's brother, John Augustine Washington, who married Hannah Bushrod; Coll. Washington was b. August 20, 1789, at Haywood, Westmoreland Co., Va., d. July 7, 1854, at Georgetown, D. C. He represented Maryland in the 20th, 21st and 22d Congresses.]

Lewis William Washington and Mary Ann Barroll had issue:

(I). George Corbin, died young and was buried in the Barroll Vault, St. Paul's churchyard, Baltimore. (II) James Barroll, b. August 26, 1839, d. and was buried in Greenmount, Baltimore. (III) Mary Ann; (IV) Eliza Ridgeley Beall.

(II). MAJOR JAMES BARROLL WASHINGTON, C. S. A., married 23d February, 1864 (by Rev. J. M. Mitchell) JANE BRETNEY LANIER, born at Holly Springs, Miss., 15th February, 1842, died at Atlantic City, N. J., 1st June, 1901, and buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Widow of Dr. Powhatan Benjamin Cabell, M. D., of Virginia, and daughter of Major William Lewis Lanier (of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Selma, Alabama), who was born at Prince George Co., Virginia, March 10, 1810, and died at Talledega Springs, Alabama, June 28, 1882, and buried in Selma, Ala., son of William Sturtevant Lanier and Mary Simmons, born 1783, died 17th September, 1862, near Richmond, Va.; both natives of Prince George Co., Va.; and Lucy Eliza Virginia Armistead (born at Frankfort, Ky., 8th May, 1822, died at New Orleans, La., 17th March, 1849, and buried near Florence, Ala.), daughter of Peter Fontaine Armistead and Martha Henry Winston (born 1782, died 3d August, 1870). They had issue:

(I). WILLIAM LANIER WASHINGTON, born at Montgomery, Ala., 30th March, 1865 (now living in New York City), married 6th June, 1906 (by Rev. Stephen Tyng Homans, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City), May Bruce Brennan [widow of Lewis Shallcross], of Louisville, Kentucky (daughter of Thomas Brennan, born 8th January, 1839, in Clogrennan, Queens Co., Ireland, emigrated to America 1842, and settled in Louisville, Ky. He was a son of Patrick Brennan, born 1817, and Mary Grumley of Clogrennan, Ireland. See "O'Harts Pedigrees," and "O'Connells Lives" for continuation) and Anna Virginia Bruce (married in Louisville, Ky., September 14, 1869), who was born in St. Heliers, Island of Jersey, 23d January, 1843, died



Louisville, Ky., 13h May, 1908, and daughter of Rev. Napoleon Gubbins Bruce, D. D., L. L. D., F. R. C. P. of London (born 8th June, 1813, a resident of the Island of Jersey, came to America to accept a call to the pulpit of the Episcopal Church on Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in that city, 21st March, 1853, three months after his arrival in America), and Mary Ann Hawkins, born 25th March, 1825, in Enniscorthy Co., Wexford, Ireland, to whom he was married 24th April, 1842, by Rev. Dr. Chartres of the Episcopal Church.

(II). BENJAMIN CABELL WASHINGTON, born at Baltimore, Md., 16th November, 1866, died at Allegheny, Pa., 23d September, 1881, and buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

(III). LEWIS WILLIAM WASHINGTON, born at Baltimore, Md., 20th November, 1869. Married 12th November, 1904, at St. Andrews, London, England, by the Hon. Rev. J. Stafford Northcote, to Anne Raymond Cox. He died 15th May, 1906, at Nice, France, and was buried there. Left no issue.

(IV). MARY WASHINGTON, born at Baltimore, Md., 4th October, 1871, died there 22d August, 1872. Buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

(III). Mary Ann Washington married by Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, at Grace Church, Baltimore, November 17, 1864, to Henry Irvine Keyser, of Baltimore, son of Samuel Stouffer Keyser and Elizabeth Wyman, his wife. They had issue:

(1). Henry Barroll, married June 1, 1892, Caroline Fischer, daughter of Louis Christian Fischer and Ann Franklin Gill, they had issue: Ann Franklin, Henry Irvine, Mary Washington, Carolyn Fischer, Elizabeth Wyman.

(2). Samuel Irvine and (3) Lewis Washington, both d. young.

(4). Washington Irvine, married February 1, 1906, Ethel Howard Whitridge, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Graham Whitridge.

(5). Mary Washington, married June 1, 1897, John Stewart, Jr., had children, John Stewart and Mary Washington; and later married DeCourcy Wright Thom, June 14, 1910.

(6). William Williams, d. young.

(IV). Eliza Ridgeley Beall Washington, married by Rev. Dr. Mahan at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, April 25, 1865, E. Glenn Perine. Have issue: (1) Mary, married Dr. Walter Brewster Platt, of Waterbury, Conn.; issue Washington; Lucian; David;

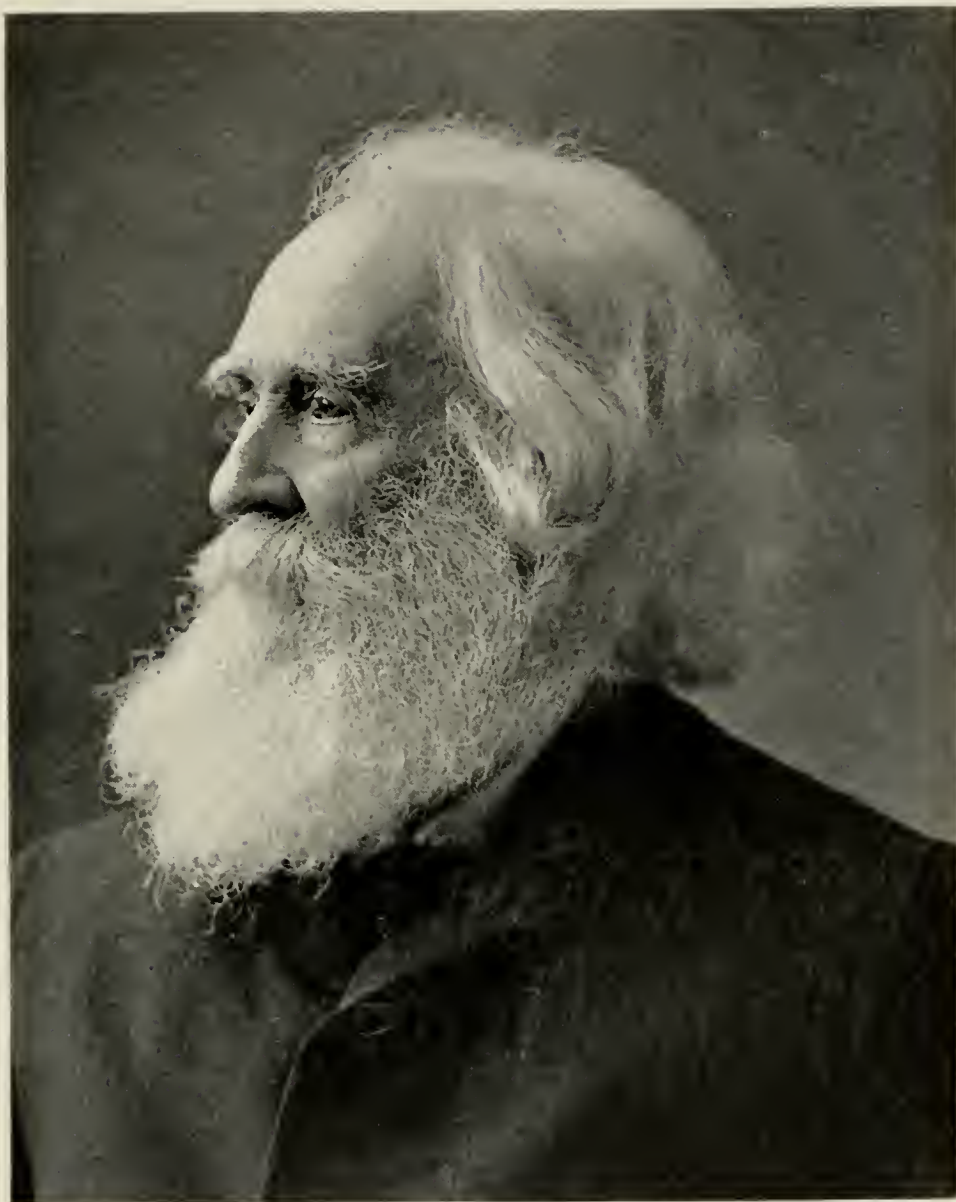
Mary; (2) William Buchanan, d. young; (3) David Maulden, with Penn. R. R.; (4) Washington; (5) Glenn, d. young; (6) Evelyn, d. young; (7) George Corbin, married Miss Tyler Cooke, have issue, Washington; Anne Washington; (8) Mildred Washington; (9) Alexander Glenn, d. young; (10) Annie Carson; (11) Rebecca, d. young; (12) Eliza Washington; (13) Eleanor Washington, married John Douglas Freeman, November 3, 1909, have issue, Eleanor Ann Washington.

November 6, 1860, Lewis W. Washington married a second time, Ella More, daughter of George Washington Bassett and Bettie Burnet Lewis, his wife, survived by one son, William de Hertburn Washington.

(VI). BENJAMIN CROCKETT BARROLL was educated at the school of Mr. John Prentiss, and after reading law in the office of one of Maryland's great lawyers, Hugh Davey Evans, author of *Evan's Practice* and of *Evan's Harris Entries*, was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in 1844, and was for a time in the law office of David Stewart. He devoted himself especially to the mastery of the great principles of equity jurisprudence as administered in our Court of Chancery. His rare knowledge of the maxims and rules which regulate the administration of this branch of remedial justice, its processes and proceedings; its rules of evidence and practice, was well known to his contemporaries. When, in 1869, he paid his debt to his profession by publishing his "*Maryland Chancery Practice*," the value of his debt so paid was at once recognized by the bench and bar. Since 1839, "*Alexander's Chancery Practice*," had been the recognized Maryland authority. It was superseded by "*Barroll's Chancery*," which in the 50 volumes of Maryland reports succeeding its publication, has been constantly quoted and referred to by our Court of Appeals. During this time it was a necessity in the hands of every lawyer in Maryland actively engaged in equity practice.

In 1878, Mr. Barroll published his "*Maryland Equity*," a book intended to aid the younger members of the profession by presenting to them in a concise form the equity decisions and principles of the Maryland Court of Appeals. In this respect it localized, as it were, the more bulky and general work of Story's *Equity Jurisprudence*.

Mr. Barroll was for many years auditor of the Circuit or



BENJAMIN CROCKETT BARROLL





Equity Court of Baltimore. His intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to equity practice enabled him while holding this position to be of the greatest aid and service to the members of the bar. He was a devoted husband and father, a modest cultured Christian gentleman. He exemplified in his life the finest qualities of Southern manhood.

Benjamin Crockett Barroll married Sarah Street, 1844, daughter of the Honorable Randall Street, M. C., of Poughkeepsie, New York, they had the following children:

(I) Julian Street; (II) Benjamin Crockett, Jr.; (III) Sarah, d. infant; (IV) Mary, d. infant; (V) May; (VI) Cornelia Street (Thayer), d.; (VII) Alfred Street, d.; (VIII) Maud Livingston (Ransom); (IX) Thomas Donnellan.

Children of (II) Benjamin Crockett Barroll, Jr., and his wife, Emily Lee, who d. February 2, 1910, are: (1) Josephine Lee; (2) Cornelia Livingston; (3) Gilmor Meredith, graduated at Yale, Shesf., 1900, d. December 3, 1907; (4) Lee, Harvard, 1909.

Children of (1) Josephine Lee Barroll, who married Seward B. McNear, Harvard, 1895: (1) Barroll; (2) Amanda Maria, all of Oakland, California.

Children of (VI) Cornelia Street Barroll and Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., of Boston: (1) Cornelia Van Rensselaer; (2) Anna Morton; (3) Sarah Barroll.

Children of (1) Cornelia V. R. Thayer and Count Carl Moltke, of Denmark (minister from Denmark to U. S., 1909-10); Carl Adam Nathaniel.

Children of (2) Anna Morton Thayer and William Patten, of Wellesley, Mass.: (1) Anna; (2) Jane; (3) William Samuel.

Children of (VIII) Maud Livingston Barroll and Joel Rathbone Ransom: (1) Virginia Sanford; (2) Cornelia Barroll; (3) Maud Livingston; (4) Sarah Street; (5) Irene Sanford; (6) Samuel Henry; (7) Joel Rathbone.

(VII). ELIZABETH HANDS BARROLL, daughter of JAMES BARROLL and MARY ANN (CROCKETT), b. October 16, 1820, d. in Baltimore, February 28, 1899, married by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, October 30, 1849, George Taylor Jenkins, of Orange County, Va., b. February 4, 1813, d. January 26, 1884; she was his second wife; (the father of George Taylor Jenkins was Thomas Jenkins, of Orange County, Va., who married Elizabeth Taylor).

GEORGE TAYLOR JENKINS and ELIZABETH HANDS BARROLL had

five children, viz.: (1) Elizabeth Taylor, b. November 12, 1850, d. February 14, 1908, unmarried; (2) Ellen Taliaferro, unmarried.

(3). Charles Taylor married November 17, 1880, Emily Moale Dimmock, daughter of Captain Charles Henry Dimmock (C. S. A.) and Emily Moale. [Charles H. Dimmock was a son of General Charles Dimmock (C. S. A.), of Richmond, Va., and Henrietta Maria Frazier Johnson, his wife, of Talbot County, Md. The grandparents of Emily Moale Dimmock, on her mother's side were John C. Moale and Julia A. Taylor, of Baltimore.]

(4). Evelyn Morton, married April 24, 1883, Eugene Worthington, of Annapolis, Md., at Christ Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Mr. Lindsay, assisted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Williams.

(5). Hay Taliaferro, b. February 23, 1859, d. January 27, 1884, unmarried.

CHARLES TAYLOR JENKINS and EMILY MOALE DIMMOCK had children:

(1). Emily Moale, married December 20, 1905, Robert Samuel Furber (U. S. Navy), of Northfield, Minn.; one child, Robert Montgomery.

(2). Elizabeth Barroll, married September 29, 1904, Farrington Hanford, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; one child Catherine Johnson.

(3). Roberta Selden, married June 1, 1907, Ned Leroy Chapin, of Pasadena, Cal.; one child Robert Selden, also infant daughter.

(4). Mary Washington, b. August 13, 1886, d. February 21, 1888; (5) Charles Dimmock; (6) Judith Moale; (7) Charles Taylor, Jr., d. 1910; (8) Ellen Taliaferro; (9) Mary Keyser, b. July 10, 1900, d. July 23, 1900.

EUGENE WORTHINGTON and EVELYN MORTON JENKINS had children, viz.: Evelyn Morton; Eugene, Jr.; Elizabeth Barroll, married June 9, 1910, by Rev. Mr. McComas, at St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., to John Marston, 3d, lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

(X). CHARLES BARROLL, son of JAMES BARROLL and MARY ANN CROCKETT BARROLL, of Baltimore, b. in Baltimore, Md., on September 28, 1825, d. in Boone, Iowa, May 7, 1905.

CHARLES BARROLL married twice. His first wife was ELIZABETH VIRGINIA REED, daughter of Samuel Reed and Victoria Langloise. They were married in Bellevue, Iowa, May 4, 1852.





RICHARD BARROLL



CHARLES BARROLL



HENRY BARROLL



ELIZABETH VIRGINIA REED BARROLL, d. in Bellevue, Iowa, April 30, 1856.

CHARLES BARROLL and ELIZABETH VIRGINIA REED had two children, namely:

(I). MARY JANE BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, Iowa, June 4, 1853, d. in Bellevue, Iowa, January 18, 1874, unmarried.

(II). EDWARD REED BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, Iowa, April 8, 1855, married JENNIE SMITH, of Spokane, Washington, on July 18, 1894. They have no children. He is the present owner of the original sermon by Rev. William Barroll and of the letters of Abigail and Richard Barroll, also letter of Thomas Johnson given in this volume.

CHARLES BARROLL married the second time, NANCY BINGHAM COWDEN, daughter of David P. Cowden and Nancy Bingham, in Bellevue, Iowa, December 28, 1857. His wife, b. in Wilmington, Penn., March 28, 1837, d. in Ames, Iowa, November 29, 1881. They had four children, as follows:

(III). VICTORIA BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, Iowa, October 8, 1858, d. in Bellevue, on June 30, 1874, unmarried.

(IV). ISABELLA MAUDE BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, September 7, 1860, and mar. at Ames, Iowa, December 8, 1880, William H. H. Davis, Sr. (son of Chester Colman Davis, b. in Indiana Co., Penna., and Eliza Morton Davis, b. in Indiana Co., Penna.), of Blairsville, Penna. They have four children, viz.:

(1). Genevieve Muriel Davis, b. in Ames, Iowa, May 25, 1882, unmarried.

(2). Chester Charles Davis, b. in Moningona, Iowa, September 6, 1884, d. January 17, 1891, at Blair, Nebraska.

(3). Hazel Ione Davis, b. in Moningona, Iowa, October 24, 1885, mar. July 24, 1907, in Omaha, Neb., to John Frank Poynter, of Albion, Neb., and have one son.

(4). William Henry Harrison Davis, Jr., b. August 9, 1889, at Blair, Nebraska.

(V). ELIZABETH VIRGINIA BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, Iowa, on April 30, 1863. She was married at Ames, Iowa, to Sumner W. Holcomb, of Boone, Iowa, on April 9, 1884. They have three children, viz.: (1) Edith Barroll, (2) Charles Sumner, (3) Elizabeth Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Virginia Barroll has in her possession the original Masonic regalia of her grandfather, the late James Barroll, of Baltimore.



(VI). HENRY WILLIAM BARROLL, b. in Bellevue, Iowa, on March 18, 1865, d. March 18, 1897, at Los Angeles, California, unmarried.

(XII). Serena Barroll, married 1st, December 14, 1848, Captain George Milligan McLane, U. S. Army (son of Honorable Louis McLane and Catherine Milligan, his wife), and they had children: George Milligan McLane, b. September 6, 1849; Louis, d.; James, d. infant; Mary, d. infant; Henry.

Serena Barroll McLane married 2d, Harry Fisher and had issue: Marguerite, Serena, Madeline and Albert.

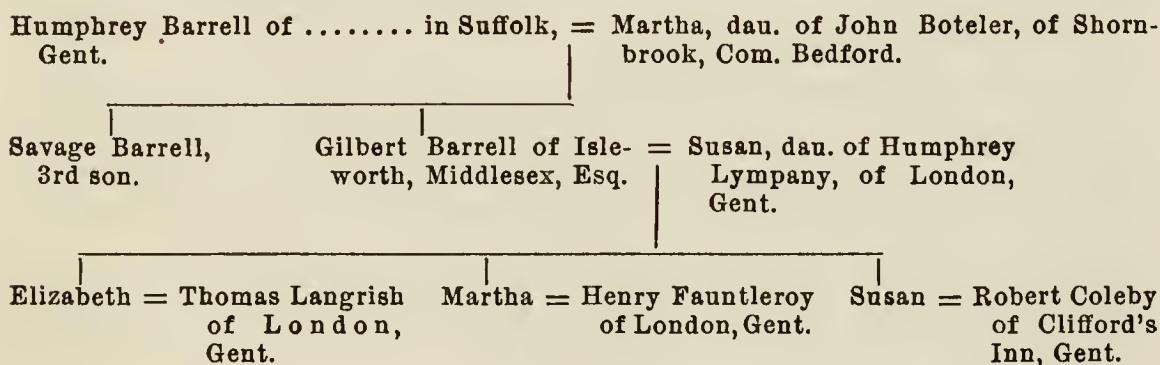
## COLLATERAL BRANCHES

Below are given the data referred to ante concerning the Barrells of Isleworth, Rochester, Kent, etc.:

A branch of the Herefordshire family settled at Isleworth in Middlesex County, and were known as "The Barrells of Isleworth." About 12 miles from London, on the west bank of the Thames, some three miles beyond Kew Gardens, is the beautiful town of Isleworth. At the visitation of Middlesex, in 1663, Gilbert Barrell resided there and entered a short pedigree, giving the same arms as entered at the visitation of Herefordshire some thirty years previously. On the following page will be found a copy of the pedigree and arms entered at this visitation, the book containing same can be found at the Peabody Library, Baltimore.

VISITATION OF MIDDLESEX, 1663, BY WILLIAM RYLEY AND HENRY  
DETHICK, 1870, page 15.

"BARRELL, of Isleworth. Arms. *Ermine, in dexter chief point a talbot's head coupé*. Referred to London.



GILBERT BARROLL."

In Hasted's "History of Kent,"<sup>1</sup> there is an account of the manor of Goddington in Shamel Hundred, which lies partly in each of the parishes of Frindsbury and Stroud. This manor lies near the city of Rochester, west of the river Medway. "The Wattons' held it from 1409 of the King by Knight's Service, 'till William Watton, of Addington, in the reign K. Charles II

<sup>1</sup> 4 Vols., 1778, Vol. I, page 546, etc., also Vol. II, pages 695-696.

alienated it to Francis Barrell, Esquire, serjeant at law, and recorder of the city of Rochester. He bore for his arms *Ermine on a chief sable 3 talbotts heads erased of the field*. He was elected to serve in Parliament for the city of Rochester, in the 31st year of K. Charles II, and dying September 15, 1679, aet. 52, was buried in Rochester Cathedral.

“ By Anne Somer, his wife, who died January 14, 1707, and lies buried by him, he left issue, three sons: Francis, his heir, of whom hereafter; Henry, who was chapter clerk to the dean and chapter of Rochester, and dying September 10, 1754, aet. 83, unmarried, lies buried in the above cathedral; and Edmund, who was prebendary of Rochester, etc., and dying February 15, 1765, in his 89th year, lies buried there likewise.

“ Edmund Barrell was likewise vicar of Boxley and Sutton-at-Hone, at which last place he died. By Mary, his wife, daughter of Wm. Upcott, gentleman, he had issue, three daughters; of whom Anne was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Charlton, of Watringbury, who died without issue, Jane married Thomas Faunce, Esq., and died in 1759, and left issue, two sons and three daughters; and Mary married the Rev. James Young, rector of Catwick in Yorkshire, by whom she had no issue.

“ Francis Barrell, Esq., the son and heir of Francis Barrell, was of Rochester, which city he represented in the last Parliament of King William's reign.

“ He died, June 11, 1724, aet. 62, and was buried in the Cathedral Church, leaving by Anne Kitchell, his wife, who died before him in 1717, and was buried by him, one son and heir, Francis, and four daughters: Anne, unmarried; Catherine, who married Josiah Marshall, Esq., and had issue as will be mentioned hereafter; Frances, wife of Mr. John Page, by whom she had no issue, and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. William South, prebendary of Winchester and eldest brother to the present Bishop of London (1778), she died without issue.

“ Francis Barrell, Esq., of London, son of the last mentioned Francis, was thrice married, first to Anne, daughter of Thomas Pearse, Esq., of Rochester, by whom he had two daughters, who survived him and became his co-heiresses, viz.: Anne, married in 1758 to the Rev. Francis Dodsworth, vicar of Doddington, in this county, treasurer of Salisbury, and prebendary of York, etc., and Catherine, married in 1772 to the Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, brother of the former. Francis Barrell's first wife Anne,



deceased October 30, 1734, and lies buried in Rochester Cathedral; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Bowdley, Esq., who died without issue, June 15, 1736, and lies buried there likewise; his third wife was Frances, daughter, and at length co-heiress, of Wm. Hanbury, Esq., of the County of Hereford (Little Mansel), by whom he had issue, one son, Francis, who died before him, aet. 17, 1755, and lies buried in Rochester Cathedral.

“ This manor of Goddington was devised by the last will of Mr. Serjeant Barrell, who died 1679, to his second son, Mr. Henry Barrell, who, dying unmarried in 1754, bequeathed it by his will to his nephew, Francis Barrell, Esq., for his life, with remainder to his niece, Catherine, wife of Josiah Marshall, Esq., and her heirs forever, and she is now, Mr. Marshall being since deceased, in possession of it. She has issue, two sons, the Rev. Mr. Edmund Marshall, vicar of Charing, and rector of Fawkhams, in this county, and Josiah Marshall.”

“ The manor of Hawkins was lately held, by lease, from the dean and chapter by Francis Barrell, Esq., on whose death, without male issue, his interest in it descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses: Anne, married to the Rev. Francis Dods-worth, and Catherine, since married to the Rev. Frederick Dods-worth, brother of the former, both of whom are now, in right of their wives, entitled to it.”

“ Edmund Barrell, A. M., 1705, resigned 1762. Rector of Kingsdom, in 1700, which he resigned for Sutton, in 1705; prebendary of Norwich, in 1702, which he resigned for a prebend of Rochester, in 1704; and vicar of Boxley, in 1720. He died at Sutton, March 15, 1765, aet. 89. He was succeeded as rector of Sutton, by Edmund Faunce, A. M., 1762. Present rector (1778).”

In the list of perpetual curates of the church of Maidstone is given:

“ Robert Barrell, A. M., 1602.”

“ Samuel Smith, intruded in 1643.”

In a foot-note he states: “ He was ousted by the Parliament in 1643.”

\* Hasted's Kent, Vol. I, page 553. On page 245, same volume, is given a list of the rectors of the church of Sutton.

\* Hasted's Kent, Vol. I, pages 122, 276.

Walker says: "He was sent for by the House of Commons, as a delinquent for words he had uttered in a sermon; and sequestered about April, 1643. At which time one Samuel Smith was foisted into the place."<sup>4</sup>

In 1718, Francis Barrell, Esq., endowed three charity schools in and near Rochester, two in St. Nicholas Parish for 20 boys and 20 girls, and one for 30 poor children in the parishes of Stroud and Frindbury. He named the mayor, recorder of Rochester, etc., to be governors of the charity. 1100 pounds was given for its establishment, the schools were in existence in 1778.

The estate of Ringlestone in Doddington Parish, Tenham Hundred, was purchased of the Giles family by "Francis Barrell, Esq., serjeant at law and recorder of Rochester in the reign of Charles II. He died seized of Ringlestone in 1679, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son, Francis Barrell of Rochester, Esq., whose only son and heir, Francis Barrell, Esq., of London, died leaving issue only by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Pearse of Rochester, Esq., etc." His third wife, Mrs. Frances Barrell, survived him and now possesses this estate. Her son, Francis, died in his fathers life time.<sup>5</sup>

Ashenfield manor was conveyed by the heirs of Baroness Cramond to Francis Barrell, serjeant at law, who died seized of it in 1679, as did his grandson, Francis Barrell, Esq., of London, whose 3d wife, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Hanbury, Esq., of the county of Hereford, surviving him, held it in jointure till her death, when it came by his will to his two daughters and co-heiresses (by his 1st wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Pearse, Esq., of Rochester), Anne, the wife of the Rev. Francis Dodsworth, and Catherine, of the Rev. Fred. Dodsworth, S. T. P.; since which on the division of their estates, this manor has been allotted to the latter, who is the present (1790) owner of it. By the remains of the mansion house of this manor, some years ago, it appeared to have been a castellated mansion of some size and consequence. It is now rebuilt.<sup>6</sup>

The manor of Charing, with the advowsons of the rectory and vicarage of Egerton, was deeded by Lord Watton to the family

<sup>4</sup> Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part II, page 202.

<sup>5</sup> Hasted's *Kent*, Vol. II, page 696.

<sup>6</sup> Hasted's *Kent*, Vol. III, page 742.







ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL



BARROLL MONUMENT IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL YARD

of Barrell, of Rochester, with whom it remained for many years; and in one of their descendants it is now vested, the present owner being the Rev. Edmund Marshall, vicar of the parish of Charing.<sup>7</sup>

The following members of this branch of the family have been graduates of Oxford University. It has been impossible to get any further information of Rev. Robert Barrell, who entered college in 1600, or of his son Rev. Robert Barrell, who died at the early age of 29.

ROBERT BARRELL, of Somerset, pleb. St. Mary's Hall, matriculated 17 October, 1600, aged 18 B. A., from Brasenose College, 15 February 1603-4, M. A., 10 July, 1607, rector of Boughton Malherb, 1611, and of Allington, Kent, 1625.<sup>8</sup>

ROBERT BARRELL, son of Robert of Maidstone, Kent, sacerd. Magdalen Coll. matric. 28 June, 1633, aged 17, deny 1631-4 B. A. 13 May, 1634; fellow 1634-45; M. A. 31 January, 1636-7, died 18 May, 1645, administration granted at Oxford, 3 March, 1652.<sup>9</sup>

BARTHOLOMEW BARRELL, pleb. Exeter College, matriculated 3 April, 1658.

EDMUND BARRELL, son of Francis of Rochester, Kent, pleb. Brasenose College, matriculated 6 April, 1693, aged 16; B. A. 1696; M. A. 1700, born 3 July, 1676; rector of Kingsdom, Kent, 1700; preb. of Norwich, 1702, and of Rochester, 1705; vicar of Sutton-at-Hone, 1706; rector of Fawkham, 1712; vicar of Boxley, 1720; died 15 March, 1765.

FRANCIS BARRELL, son of Francis of Rochester, Kent, serjt. at law, Brasenose College, matriculated 25 June, 1680, barrister-at-law Middle Temple, 1685, bencher 1707, M. P. Rochester, 1701-1702, brother of Edmund, 1693.<sup>10</sup>

“The History and Antiquities of Rochester Cathedral, Containing an accurate account of the principal monuments carefully corrected.” Rochester, printed by C. Etherington. A small book in Ridgeway Library in Philadelphia, Christian and Broad Streets. Abstracted November 14, 1906.

<sup>7</sup> Hasted's Kent, Vol. III, page 219.

<sup>8</sup> Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus.

<sup>9</sup> Bloxam V, page 129.

<sup>10</sup> “Foster's Graduates of Oxford, also Foster's Judges and Barristers.” Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus & Rawlinson VI, 141; XVI, 129.

The following monuments and tablets are to be found in the cathedral in the places designated:

On a south pillar on a marble monument, are these arms, viz.: *Ermine on a chief sable three talbots heads erased of the field, langued gules impaling vert, a fesse dancette ermine, with this inscription:*

M. S.  
FRANCISCI BARRELL  
QUEM VEL ABSQUE TITULAS NOMINASSE,  
SATIS AD ELOGIUM, UBI IPSEMET NOTUS,  
UBI IGNOTUS, VEREOR NE QUID SATIS,  
PAREM NEMPE EST.  
QUOD INTER SERVIENTES, UT AIUNT, AD LEGEM,  
NEMO PERITIOR JURIS AMANTIOR,  
CAUTIOR IN CONCILLIIS, AUDATIOR IN FORO;  
SED  
NON INTER HUMANAS LEGES DIVINARUM OBLITUS  
SIBI APUD DEUM,  
(NON MINUS QUAM ALIIS APUD HOMINES)  
VEHEMENTISSIMUS ORATOR,  
JUSTITIAM PIETATE CONSECRABAT,  
HINC ILLA VIRI BONI AEQUE AC JUSTI OPINO CELEBRIS:  
HINC ILLUD UNDEQUAQUE NEGOTIORUM AGMEN  
ET PONDUS  
SOLIS ISTIS NON IMPAR HUMERIS,  
NAM PRAETOR CLIENTES FERE INNUMEROS,  
ETIAM CIVITATIS HUIUS AC ECCLESIAE  
JUDICIALI CURAVIT OMNIA,  
MULTO MAJORA SATIM CURATURUM  
JAM ENIM NATIONALIBUS COMITIIS ACCINGEBATUR  
RECENS ELECTUS,  
CUM  
ETERNUM ELECTUS AD MELIORA  
IN COELIS AETERNUM CELEBRANDA,  
EO (URGENTE MORBO) PROPERAVIT  
ANNO { AETATIS SUAE 52  
SALUTIS HUMANAЕ 1679.

The following is the translation of the foregoing epitaph:







“ Sacred to the Memory of Francis Barrell.

To have merely named this man, even without his titles, is Eulogy enough wherever he is known.

Where he is not known one fears that nothing is sufficient to portray his worth.

Forsooth it is but little to tell that among the Followers of the Law, no one was more learned, none more devoted, none wiser in Counsel, none bolder in the Court-room.

Nor, with all his knowledge of Man's Laws, was he forgetful of Divine Law, being a most earnest Pleader for himself with God, as he was for others before Men, he consecrated his Uprightness by his Piety!

Hence his great Reputation as a good and just Man;

Hence that great press of Business from all sides; And that weight, of affairs, which his abilities alone could sustain.

For in addition to almost countless Clients, he attended to all the Legal Business of the City and the Church destined soon to attend to much greater things.

For he had just been elected to Parliament, when, having been called to higher Duties to be performed in Heaven, he hastened thither.

In the 52nd. year of his age and the 1679th. of Man's Redemption.”

On a gravestone under the foregoing monument is this inscription:

“ Here lyeth interr'd the body of Francis Barrell serjeant at Law, and Recorder of this Cittie who died the 15th. of September, 1679, aged 52 years.”

On another gravestone near the former are these arms, viz.: *Ermine on a chief three talbots heads erased, impaling a fesse indented ermine*, with this inscription:

“ Here lies the body of Anne Barrell the wife of Francis Barrell, serjeant at law, who died 14 January, 1707.”

On a south pillar, on a beautiful monument of white marble, are these arms, viz.: *Ermine, on a chief sable, three talbots heads erased of the field, langued gules, impaling two coats quarterly, (1) azure, a hawk billed and jessed, with a border Or. (2) gules, on a chief indented sable, three martlets argent*, with this inscription: (According to Thorpe this monument was



formerly on the north wall of the north aisle, and he gives the arms thus: *Ermine on a chief sable three talbots' heads erased of the field, langued gules; impaling two coats quarterly (1 and 4), Azure, a hawk, wings elevated, belled and jessed, within a border or; (2 and 3), Gules, on a chief indented sable, three martlets argent).*

INTER SUOS PROPE JACET  
 FRANCISCUS BARRELL ARMIGER  
 NATUS 26 JAN. 1662  
 (CUI UXOR CHARISSIMA ILLA ANNA EX KITCHELLORUM  
 ET LOVELACEORUM FAMILIA)  
 PATERNARUM ILLE VIRTUTUM AEQUE  
 NOMINIS AC OFFICII  
 HAERES NEQUAQUAM DEGENER;  
 AMABILE QUIDEM POSTERIS EXEMPLAR  
 PERFECTE EXPRESSIT.  
 MORUM SANCTITATE, VITAE PIETATE  
 CELESTIUM APPETITU  
 TERRESTRIVM (QUORUM DIU PERTAESUM FUIT)  
 CONTEMPTU :  
 PRAECIPUE AUTUM MIRIFICO QUODAM PUDORE,  
 QUEM ITER FELICITER TEMPERAVIT  
 UT VIRI PROBI MODESTIAE  
 STRENUI ORATORIS Παρρησία  
 NON OFFICERET.  
 GAUDIA TANDEM MAXIME EXOPTATA  
 COMPLEXUS EST  
 OBIENS 11 JUNII, 1724

Below is a translation of the inscription thereon :

“ Francis Barrell, Gentleman, born January 26th. 1662 lies close beside his kindred.

His beloved Wife was Anna of the Families of the Kitchells and Lovelaces.

The by no means unworthy Heir of his Father's Virtues, as well as of his Name and Position, he left to Posterity a most lovable Model;

By the Purenness of his Character, the Piety of his Life, his longing for Heavenly Things and his disregard of Things Worldly of which he had long been weary:



MONUMENT IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL TO FRANCIS BARRELL II,  
 BENCHER 1707, AND M. P., ROCHESTER, 1701-2





To the Memory  
of *FRANCIS BARRELL Esq.*  
the last Male Heir of a Family truly Respectable  
as well as deserving as for the Nation which they held in Society.

He last married  
ANNE daughter of *THOMAS PEARSE Esq.*  
by whom he left issue only two Daughters,  
who married two Brothers,  
the Sons of *JOHN DODSWORTH Esq.* of Yorkshire  
his second Wife was *FRANCES*  
daughter of *THOMAS BODDIER Esq.*  
His third Wife was *FRANCES*  
*WILLIAM HINBURY Esq.* of Herefordshire

His Virtues were many  
His Charity to the Poor  
His steady Attachment to his friends  
His tenderness to his Family  
made his beloved ones long  
and his Death to be generally regretted  
and the world his loss. 1772.

To the Memory also  
of the above mentioned  
*FRANCES HINBURY* his Widow  
who Died universally regretted  
the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of January 1786.  
Aged seventy nine Years.

MONUMENT IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL TO FRANCIS BARRELL III;  
HE DIED FEBRUARY 23, 1772



Especially however by a certain striking Modesty which he so happily tempered, that the Earnestness of the Strenuous Pleader did not conflict with the Moderation of the Upright Man.

Dying June 11th. 1724, he found at last that happiness for which he so greatly longed."

There is a beautiful monument to Francis Barrell (the son of Francis, who died June 11, 1724). He died February 23, 1772, having married Frances Hanbury, daughter of William Hanbury, of Herefordshire.

On a gravestone, near the last monument, are these arms, viz.: *Ermine, on a chief, three talbots' heads erased, impaling a hawk belled and jessed within a border*, and the following inscription:

ECCE VIATOR ALTERUM PAR  
 FRANCISCUS BARRELL, ET ANNA  
 LECTISSIMA HAEC FOEMINA  
 QUAE EX KITCHELLORUM  
 ET ILLISTRI LOVELACEORUM GENTE ORIUNDA  
 DIGNISSIMA EXTITIT.  
 QUAE IN BARRELLIORUM DOMUM  
 ET HUNC PRAESTANTIUM CINCERUM CHORUM  
 ADCISCERETUR  
 QUALEM AUTEM SE GESSERIT,  
 ERGA EGENOS, ERGA VICINOS, ERGA COGNATUS  
 APERTE INDICAT COMMUNIS MOERENTIUM LUCTUS  
 QUALEM ERGA LIBEROS SUAVISSIMOS TESTES SUNT QUINQUE  
 CHARISSIMA PIGNORA,  
 FRANCISCUS,  
 ANNA, CATHERINA, FRANCISCA & ELIZABETHA,  
 DULCES DILECTAE, MATRIS RELIQUIAE ET IMAGINES,  
 QUALEM ERGA MARITUM AMANTISSIMUM  
 DIGNE ENARRARE NIHIL QUICQUAM POTEST.  
 HOC IPSIUS LACHRYMAE, HOC IPSIUS SUSPIRIA,  
 HOC INEFFABILIS IPSIUS AERUMNA  
 FATUNTUR;  
 QUALEM DENIQUE ERGA DEUM  
 OPTIME NORINT PLAUDENTES ANGELI.  
 HANC ERGO TELEM TOT ORNATAM VIRTUTIBUS  
 MERITO CHARISSIMAM HABUIT VIVENTEM,  
 ET INTEMPERANTIUS DEFLEVIT MORTUAM  
 ORBATUS CONJUX, HUE! MISERE SUPERSTES.

QUI ET SUOS ALIQUANDO CINERES  
 HUIC MARMORI ET COMMUNI URNAE DESTINAT  
 ET URNA CUM FIDELI CURARUM ET VIRTUTUM CONSORTE,  
 PLACIDE OBDORMISCAT,  
 LAETE RESURGAT, ET  
 SUPREMUM EUGE ACCIPEAT.

The following is a translation of the foregoing inscription :

“ Behold, traveller, a second pair, Francis Barrell and his beloved wife, Anna, who, descended from the illustrious families of Kitchells and Lovelaces, was most worthy to be admitted into the home of the Barrells and this band of distinguished dead.

How she conducted herself towards the needy, towards her neighbors and relatives the common grief of those sorrowing (ones) plainly shows; how towards her dear children the five dear pledges (of her wifely love), Francis, Anna, Kate, Frances and Elizabeth the dear survivors and images of a beloved mother, are the witnesses; how towards her dearest husband, no language can adequately express.

Her husband's tears, sighs and unutterable grief acknowledge this; how lastly towards God, the applauding angels best know.

Her bereaved husband, and unhappy survivor, alas! rightly, therefore, esteemed her most highly while living,

Being such and endowed with so many virtues, and bemoaned her heavily when dead; and he destines his own ashes at some time for this common marble and urn, so that he may quietly sleep with the faithful partner of his cares and virtues. May she joyfully rise again and receive at the last day the commendation well done (good and faithful servant).”

On the top of the stone, on the right side of the arms, are these words, viz.: “ Ob. hic. A. D. 1724 aet. 62 and on the left Ob. illa A. D. 1717 aet. 50.”<sup>12</sup>

On an achievement are these arms, viz.: *Ermine on a chief sable, three talbots heads erased of the field, langued gules, impaling four coats quarterly, (1) azure a hawk billed and jessed, with a border Or. (2) Gules, on a chief indented sable, three martlets argent, (3) Azure, three cups Or. out of each a*

<sup>12</sup> This stone is (1883) covered by seats. This inscription, as printed in Thorpe, has not, therefore, been collated with the original. Thorpe Reg., Roch., pages 707-708, etc.

*boar's head erected argent. (4) Azure on a saltier ingrailed argent, five martlets of the field. Crest, a talbot's head erased ermine, langued gules.*

On a gravestone near the former are these arms, viz.: The arms of Barrell, *impaling on a chevron between three boars, as many roses* and the following inscription:

SACRUM  
 CONJUGIBUS AMANTISSIMIS  
 EDMUNDO BARRELL ET MARIAE,  
 QUORUM ALTERUM EXPECTAT, ALTERUM TEGIT,  
 FUIT HAEC  
 FILIA GULIELMI UPCOTT GENEROSI,  
 E STIRPE ANTIQUA IN COM. DEVON  
 NATA WESTMONASTERII MART 27 ANNO 1674.  
 PIETATE INSIGNI,  
 FIDE FIRMA,  
 SPE IMMOTA,  
 DEUM COLUIT,  
 SCRIPTURAS SACRAS  
 DILIGENTER AUDIIT, LEGIT, MEDITATA EST,  
 ITA TAMEN COELESTIBUS REBUS OPERAM DEDIT,  
 UT NEQUE DOMESTICARUM OBLIVISCERETUR  
 QUAE TAM PRUDENTUR CURAVIT,  
 UT IN ILLIS TOTA SUISSA VIDERETUR,  
 CHARITATE ET BENEFICENTIA  
 EGENIS,  
 MORUM SUIVITATE,  
 ANIMI CANDORE,  
 AMICIS  
 OMNIBUS CONJUGALIBUS VIRTUTIBUS,  
 MARITO.  
 MULTA SE VIVA DILECTUM READIDIT,  
 MULTUM OBIENS DESIDERATAM,  
 MARITUM INTER OCTENNIIUM  
 QUATUOR PARTUBUS FELICEM,  
 QUINTO INFELICEM FECIT MORIENS,  
 2 JULII 1710.

On an achievement are the arms of Barrell, viz.: *A mullet for difference impaling four coats quarterly, (1) Argent, on a*



*chevron between three boars sable, as many roses of the field.*  
 (2) *Sable, a chevron ermine, between three teazles Or.* (3) *Argent, a chevron between three water budgets sable.* (4) *As* (1)  
 Motto, *Prudenter Suaviter.*<sup>13</sup>

In the nave, on a flat stone:

SUB HOC  
 ANNA ET FRANCISCA  
 FRANCISCI BARRELL, IN COM. CANTII,  
 ARMIGER UXORES.  
 ILLA, THOMAS PEARSE, ARMIGER, FILIA,  
 TRIBUS IN LUCEM EDITIS LIBERIS,  
 OBIIT OCT. 30 MO. 1734.  
 HAEC FILIA THOMAS BOWDLER, ARMIGER,  
 INTER PARIENDUM PROLI DATURA VITAM,  
 SUAM AMISIT JUNII 15TH. 1736  
 FEMINAE ERANT LECTISSIMAE,  
 DIGNAE QUAS SUSPICERUNT AEQUALES,  
 QUAS LAUDARENT POSTERI.  
 FILLIAE PIAE, SORORES PROBAE, CONJUGES PUDICAE,  
 CULTUS DENIQUE DIVINI SERVANTISSIMAE.

\* \* \*

In the nave on a flat stone:

LET THE PIETY,  
 WORTH AND GOODNESS,  
 OF MR. HENRY BARRELL,  
 BE IN LASTING REMEMBRANCE.  
 HE WAS SON OF FRANCIS BARRELL,  
 SERGEANT AT LAW;  
 HE WAS CHAPTER CLERK  
 OF THIS CHURCH THIRTY FIVE YEARS  
 AND DIED 10 SEPTEMBER 1754 AGED 83.  
 THIS STONE WAS LAID  
 IN GRIEF AND  
 MUCH BROTHERLY LOVE  
 BY E. B.

\* \* \*

<sup>13</sup> Rochester Cathedral by Etherington, pages 31-37.

In the nave on a flat stone :

CATHERINA,  
FILIA GULIELMI UPCOTT, ARMIGERI,  
EX DEVONIA ORTI,  
VIRGO  
PIA, CASTA, PRUDENS,  
IN OFFICIIS BENEVOLENTIAE  
MULTA ET ALACRIS,  
IN REBUS AGENDIS  
SOLERS ET FOELIX  
AT SUIS PLUS QUAM SIBI NATA,  
ET EORUM CURIS  
ANIMUM ET VITAM TERENS;  
FEBRE POPULARI ANNI 1727 CORREPTA,  
OBIIT 15 OCTOBRIS.  
NEPOTES ILLIUS UNICAE,  
ANNA, JANA, ET MARIA,  
ET EARUM PATER  
EDMUNDUS BARRELL  
HOC MARMOR LUGENTES POSUERUNT.

\* \* \*

In the nave on a flat stone :

HERE LIES THE BODY  
OF MRS. JANE FAUNCE,  
WIFE OF THOMAS FAUNCE, ESQR.  
AND DAUGHTER OF THE REV. MR. EDMUND BARRELL,  
PREBENDARY OF THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH.  
A WOMAN, WHO WAS A MOST EMINENT PATTERN  
OF ALL THE PRIVATE AND DOMESTIC VIRTUES,  
ADORNED WITH THE GRACES OF A CHRISTIAN.  
A STRICT OBSERVER OF EVERY PART OF HER RELIGIOUS DUTY;  
A FAITHFUL AND MOST AFFECTIONATE WIFE,  
A DUTIFUL AND TENDER DAUGHTER,  
A LOVING AND CAREFUL MOTHER;  
A RELATIVE AND FRIEND,  
WHOM WISDOM, AND THE BEST TEMPER, RENDERED USEFUL AND  
AMIALE.  
THE CONTEMPLATION OF SUCH AN EXAMPLE SHOULD ANIMATE US  
IN OUR CHRISTIAN COURSE,

WHEN WE SEE WHAT A PITCH OF EXCELLENCE,  
HUMAN NATURE, WITH RELIGIOUS CARE, CAN ATTAIN.

SHE DIED 22ND. JUNE 1759,  
IN THE 54TH. YEAR OF HER AGE.

\* \* \*

In the nave on a flat stone:

HIC REQUIESCIT  
FRANCISCUS BARRELL;  
FILIUS ERAT UNICUS  
FRANCISCI BARRELL, IN COM. CANTII ARMIGERI,  
ET FRANCISCAE, FILIAE GUL. HANBURY,  
IN COM. HEREFORDIAE ARMIGERI,  
UTRINQUE HONESTISSIME NATUS.  
OPTIMAE SPEI ADOLESCENS,  
MODESTUS PLANE ATQUE FRUGI.  
IN COGNATOS BENEVOLUS,  
IN PARENTES, IN DEUM PIUS.  
SED HUMANAEE QUAM BREVES SUNT DELICIAE,  
CUM ACUTISSIMOS CORPORIS DOLORES,  
PLACIDUS, PATIENSQUE SUSTINUERAT,  
MORBO TANDEM MINUTATIM CONFECTUS,  
MAGNO AMICORUM DESIDERIO,  
INGENTI PARENTUM MOERORE,  
IMMATUR DECESSIT,  
XMO. FEBRUAR ANNO MDCCLV.  
AETATIS XVII AN.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Rochester Cathedral, Etherington, pages 51-54.



## APPENDIX

## WILL OF ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON

In the name of God, Amen. I, Alexander Williamson, of Kent County, being now of perfect disposing mind and memory and with due thanks to the Almighty for the inestimable blessing, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz.:

Impri. I give and bequeath unto my son, Alexander Williamson, and his heirs forever, my late dwelling plantation in the Eastern Neck, with all my other lands and plantations thereunto contiguous, except such as is hereinafter mentioned, provided always and it is my will, that he, my said son, Alexander, shall within three months after my decease, legally and authoritatively, convey unto his brother, James Williamson, and his heirs forever, all the right and title that he hath or may have unto a certain tract or parcel of land called Piney Grove, lying on Rock Hall, near the mouth of Swan Creek, which, if he, my said son, Alexander, refuses or neglects to comply with, then, and in such case, I will that he have no right or claim to my said dwelling plantation or the lands contiguous as aforesaid, but that they become the absolute right and property of my son, James, and his heirs forever.

Item. I bequeath unto my nephew, John Williamson, and his heirs forever, all the land that I have any right or title to, in the said Eastern Neck, which lyes to the westward of the lines and boundaries directed by my father's last will and testament, to be a division between my late loving brother, James Williamson, and myself, and according to lines drawn from each, the said boundaries to the others as hereafter expressed, viz.: Beginning at a locust post, marked with eight notches, standing at the head of a cove, called the Oyster Cove, and running from thence, south four degrees, east two hundred and sixty-three perches to a marked forked chestnut tree, standing on the west side of a small plantation, which was formerly settled by Abraham Taylor, and running from thence, south one degree, west until it intersects the land of David Jones, where his gate formerly stood.

Item. I will that my personal estate be disposed of to my dear children at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named.

Item. I will that my very affectionate friend and brother, Thomas Ringgold, have the care and guardianship of my son, James, and my daughters, Ann and Henrietta, that Mrs. Rebecca Frisby have the care of my daughter, Rebecca, and my friend, William Ringgold, and his spouse, the care of my daughter, Sarah, each to remain with their said guardians until they arrive to their several respective ages unless they should engage in matrimony.

Lastly. I will and appoint my dear friends and relations, James Ringgold, Senior, Thomas Ringgold, his brother, William Ringgold, Senior, and my son, Alexander Williamson, to be joynt executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and disanulling any other will or wills by me heretofore made or intended to be made. In confirmation whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my seal this

Signed, sealed and declared  
in presence of James Frisby,  
Charles Tilden, Jno. Smith

Alexander Williamson (SEAL)

11th August, 1760. There came before me, the subscriber, James Frisby, Charles Tilden and John Smith, the three subscribing witnesses to the within will, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they saw the testator Alexander Williamson in his life time sign and seal the within will and at the same time heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament, and at the time of his so doing, he was to the best of their apprehension, of sound and disposing mind and memory, and that they respectively signed their names as witnesses to the said will in the presence of the testator and at his request.

Sworn before

J. Nicholson, Jr.

Dept. Commissary of Kent County.

#### WILL OF REVEREND WILLIAM BARROLL

In the name of God, I, William Barroll, clerk of St. Stephen's Parish, in Cecil C'ty, Maryland, do make my last will in manner and form following:



Imprimis. I give to my son, William Barroll, my negro Prince and little Sal and her increase, together with all such books belonging to me as have his name written in them (to be disposed of at the best advantage for his use within twelve months after my decease except twenty volumes), together with five Johannes equal in value to eighteen pounds sterling, and seventy pounds old Maryland and Pennsylvania paper currency, my watch and seal, silver shoe buckles, gold sleeve buttons and all my wearing apparel.

Item. I give to my son, Richard, my negroes Hannah and Alice and their increase, together with forty half Johannes, together with my gold mourning ring, which I got for my uncle, Mr. Hugh Jones.

Item. I give to my son, James, my negroes William and Michael, together with ten half Johannes and forty Spanish dollars, and all the remainder of gold and silver money, which I shall have by me at the time of my death.

Item. I will that the money arising from the aforesaid legacies, and the sale of my son, William's books, be placed out at interest upon good and sufficient security whenever the government of this country shall be settled and peace be restored between Great Britain and America, and not before that time, for the use and benefit of my three sons, respectively.

Item. I give to my above-named three sons, William, Richard and James, all the money that is due to me on bond, bill and note of hand, to be equally divided between them, provided that my dear wife, Ann Barroll, receive the interest annually, and every year arising from the same, towards her support and maintenance during her widowhood; and my will is that my said wife, Ann shall (with the advice of Mr. Samuel Chew if that gentleman will be so condescending) call in all or such parts of the said money, as occasion may require, and replace the same again at interest upon good and sufficient security for the aforesaid purposes.

Item. I give to each of my three daughters, Ann, Sarah and Abigail, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds good and lawful money of Maryland, out of my effects, and devise that the same, as soon as raised and collected, may be placed out at interest upon good and sufficient security for the respective use and benefit of my said three daughters, my dear wife receiving



the interest annually as directed above, with regard to my sons' portions.

Item. I give to each of my three daughters, Ann, Sarah and Abigail, sixty ounces of silver plate.

Item. I give my clock to whichever child my wife shall name within twelve months after my decease, my wife to have the use of it till that child comes of age.

Item. My will is that if either of my sons shall die, the survivors shall have his share of my effects, and if either of my daughters shall die unmarried, the surviving daughters shall enjoy her share of my effects.

Item. I give my dear wife, Ann, my negro woman, Sarah, my two best horses or mares, my chaise, my best cow, together with my three best beds, bedsteads and curtains, and all the blankets and linen belonging to me, with a pair of andirons, shovel and tongs, a pair of candlesticks, two iron pots, best tea kettle, my china, all my pewter, and knives and forks, a dressing table and looking glass, chest of drawers, and mahogany bureau, my large oval oak dining table, a tea table, and dozen such chairs as she shall chuse, in lieu of her third part of my effects.

Item. I give the residue of my estate, after the settlement of all the above legacies and the payment of my just debts and funeral charges, to all my children, to be equally divided amongst them.

Lastly. I constitute and appoint my dear wife, Ann, executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, as witness my hand this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

*William Barroll (SEAL)*

Signed, sealed and published as the last will of the testator, in our presence, who were desired to be witnesses of the same, and to sign our names for that purpose in his presence.

Joseph Lusby

7 sides.

Cecil County, Sct.

May 5th, 1778

Then came Ann Barroll, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the within instrument of writing is the true and whole will and testament of the Reverend William

Barroll, late of said county, deceased, that hath come to her hands or possession, and that she doth not know of any other.

Sworn before

David Smith

Register.

Cecil County, Sct.

May 5th, 1778.

Then came Joseph Lusby, the subscribing witness to the within last will and testament of the Reverend William Barroll, late of said county, deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he did see the testator therein named, sign and seal this will, and that he heard him publish, pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament, that at the time of his so doing, he was, to the best of his apprehension, of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and that he subscribed his name as a witness to this will in the presence and at the request of the testator.

The foregoing last will of William Barroll, late of Cecil County, deceased, and probate thereon endorsed, were recorded this 9th day of July, 1778, and examined by

David Smith, Register.

#### WILL OF REVEREND HUGH JONES

In the name of God, Amen. I, Hugh Jones, rector of St. Augustine Parish in Cecil County, Maryland, do hereby make this my last will and testament, being of sound mind and memory, tho' weak in body.

Imprimis. I bequeath my body to the earth and my soul to God, who gave it in hope of their joyful reunion at the resurrection by God's mercy in Christ Jesus our Saviour.

Item. After my just debts are paid, I give and devise to my beloved godson, Edward Pryce Wilmer, of the said county (in addition to what I have formerly given him), my lot (No. 144) in Charles Town in the said county, and also my best bed, and bed cloaths thereto belonging, one silver half pint cann, one silver soup spoon, one easy chair and my four hunting pictures that are in the parlour, and all this I give him in confidence that out of regard to my memory he will to the best of his power, assist my executor hereafter named, in settling my accounts; for as much as he is acquainted with all my affairs, to which my executor is a stranger.

Item. I give, bequeath and devise all the residue of my estate real and personal that I am possessed of, or that is or may be due to me, to my beloved nephew, the Revd. William Barroll, Rector of St. Stephen's Parish in Cecil County, aforesaid. Lastly, I constitute and appoint my said nephew the Revd. Mr. William Barroll my full and sole executor, revoking all former wills by me made. In testimony of this my last will and testament I have hereunto put my hand and seal this second day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1760.

H. Jones [SEAL]

Signed, sealed and published in the presence of us, who were requested by the testator to be evidences and sign our names for that purpose in his presence.

John Jackson  
John Stockton  
Bartho. Etherington



























